SATURDAY NIGHT

SEPTEMBER 20, 1952 10 CENTS

PATH OF UNITED CHURCH

by G. Preston MacLeod

NEWCOMERS to Canada, like the Texans and Oklahomans who have descended on Alberta in quest of oil, or the growing number of immigrants from Britain, sometimes ask when looking for a church of familiar lineage, "Where is the Methodist Church?" or "Where is the Congregational Church?" They are much interested when told that the Methodist Church is right there on the corner, but that it now bears the name of the United Church, in order to serve in a wider fellowship.

Visitors can find a Presbyterian Church, though it may be only later that they learn that the majority of Presbyterian congregations in Canada also entered the United Church of Canada in 1925, and contribute the distinctive qualities of their heritage to the more inclusive spiritual community. So, while it is an old story to native sons and daughters, there is still need to explain from time to time to new arrivals among us that the United Church of Canada came into being a quarter century ago as a pioneering organic union of three historic Protestant Communions, the Methodist Church of Canada, the Presbyterian Church in Canada and the Congregational Churches of Canada.

TWENTY-SIX years of conference and negotiation preceded consummation of this union which took place at a historic service of inauguration in the old Mutual Street Arena in Toronto on June 10, 1925. Practically the entire Methodist Church and all the Congregational Churches in Canada entered the union with their properties and assets. As a result of the vote by congregations (each congregation deciding by a majority vote of members whether it was for or against the union) approximately one-third of the membership of the Presbyterian Church voted non-concurrence. With their congregational properties and a share of the general properties of the Church judicially determined, they constitute the Presbyterian Church in Canada that continues today. This split was deeply regretted by both sides because of the breach in fellowship and because it meant a partial failure of the purpose of union.

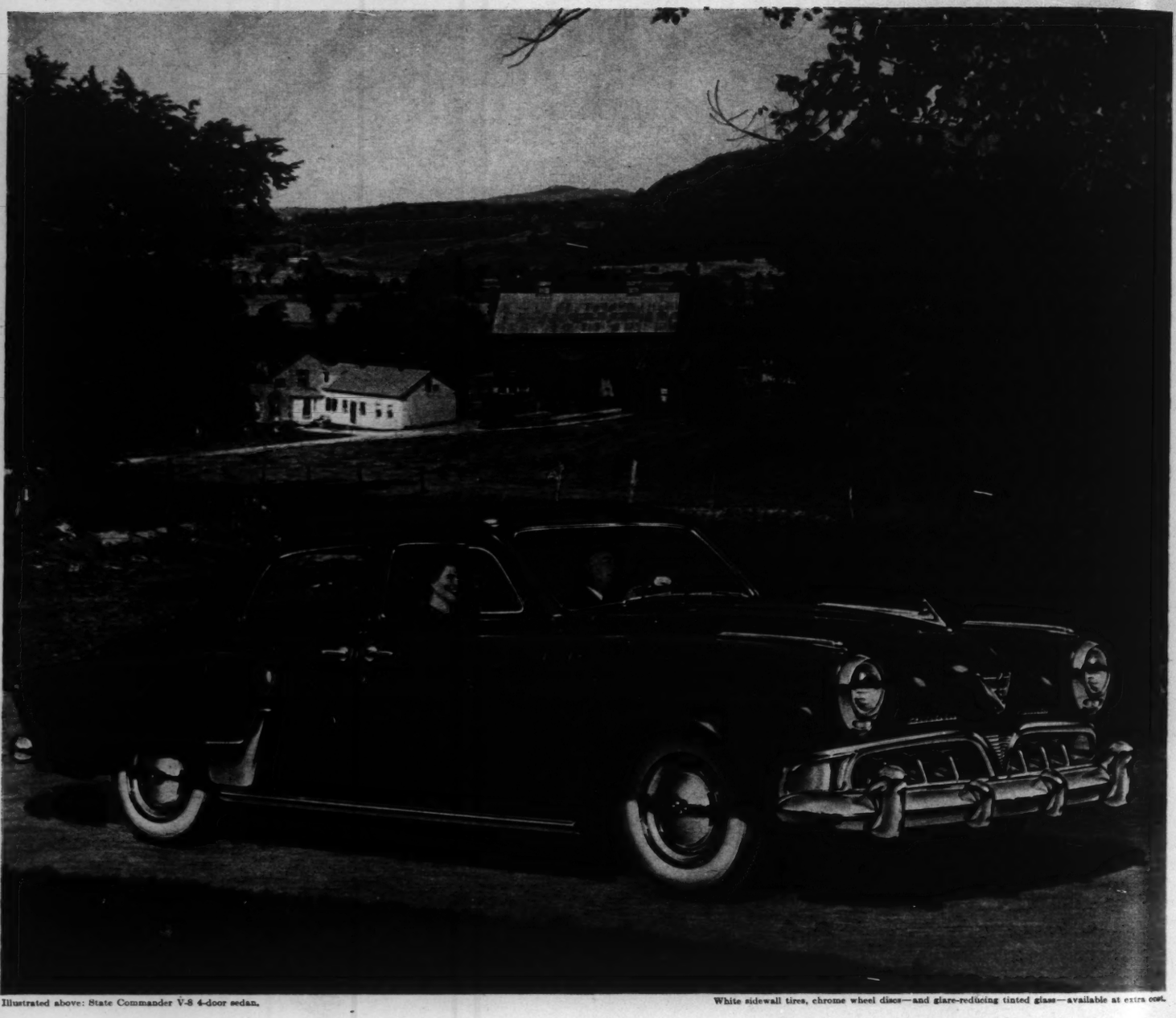
The United Church was born of a vision and an ideal and fostered by a high sense of religious obligation namely to surmount all unnecessary or irrelevant ecclesiastical divisions among the branches of Protestant Christianity.

The concluding words of the final report of the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

The Shawinigan Family
by Melwyn Breen

Winnipeg Fashions
by Bernice Coffey



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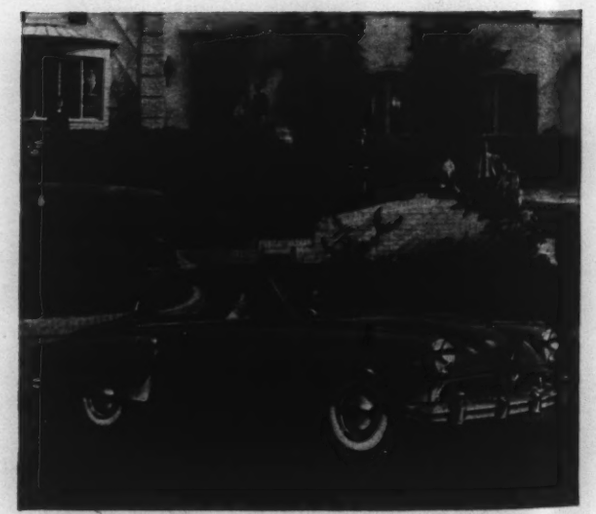

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THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
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CANADA

Path of the United Church ..... G. Preston McLeod 1
Ottawa View: U.S. Investment Trend ..... Michael Barkway 4
Bourassa: Ahead of His Times ..... B. K. Sandwell 7
Titanium: Miracle Metal ..... Len Marquis 14
Surprise Issue in NB Election ..... John Creed 15
Hamilton Gardens in Kew Tradition ..... Laura Chisholm 16

INTERNATIONAL

The Loneliest Parliamentarian ..... Graham Cawthorne 13
From Containment to Liberation ..... Willson Woodside 18
Comet Gives Lift to British Pride ..... P. O'D. 21
Watchdogs and Coordinators ..... Virginia Brass 37

EDITORIALS

Constitutional Issue in BC; Nanaimo's Coat of Arms; Klondike Trail Again; New Combines Commission; New NS Governor; The Sterling Conference; The St. Laurent Technique 5

BUSINESS

The Shawinigan Family—Canadian Colossus ..... Melwyn Breen 17
Business Comment: Jobs & Immigrants ..... Michael Young 29
U.S. Tourist Trend ..... R. L. Hoadley 31

WOMEN

From Overalls to Paris Adaptations ..... Bernice Coffey 40
TV Spieler: She Sells the Product ..... Helen Beattie 42
Beauty: Perfume Lore ..... Isabel Morgan 44

FILMS

"Son of Paleface"; "Dreamboat" ..... Mary Lowrey Ross 36

TRAVEL

Brilliant Fall Season in Paris ..... Willis Player 35

LIGHTER SIDE

A Touch of Heartburn ..... Mary Lowrey Ross 45

BOOK REVIEWS

"Player Piano" (Kurt Vonnegut) ..... John L. Watson 32
"Prisoners of Hope" (Michael Calvert) ..... Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns 32
"Year In, Year Out" (A. A. Milne) ..... Lucy Van Gogh 32
"Britain and the Dominions" (W. R. Brock) ..... R. A. Farquharson 32
Writers & Writing ..... Rica 33

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Letters 10
Crosswords 43

COVER: Model Gladys Coghill meets General Wolfe at the west entrance to Manitoba Legislative Buildings in Winnipeg. She wears a Crombie-of-Scotland, natural colored, camel and cashmere coat, by Sterling Cloak Co. See Page 40.—Photo by Ken Bell.

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

IN SPITE of all we hear about the oil boom on the Prairies, says JAMES H. GRAY, Editor, *Farm and Ranch Review*, "King Wheat Still Rules" . . . Brig.-Gen. J. A. CLARK called on the Government to work out some non-political formula for appointing judges. His advice: "Pick Judges on Merit, not Politics" . . . In Canada, observes Rev. A. C. FORREST, Minister of First United Church, Port Credit, Ont., there seems to be constant misunderstanding between the church and the press. Congregational quarrels make news but not the enormous amount of good work done silently . . . The gradual Americanization of our football, says KIM MCILROY, has come with American players but more especially with American coaches.

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OTTAWA VIEW

U.S. Investment Trend

by Michael Barkway

AMONG Bernard Shaw's characters, I've always had a weakness for the vacuous young man in "Major Barbara," whose characteristic and unforgettable remark is: "Of course there may be a certain amount of tosh about the Salvation Army, but. . ."

There is, I think, "a certain amount of tosh" about many of the things said and written about the four cent premium on the Canadian dollar. And the main illusion about it is that it is due to "the influx of capital into Canada." In 1950 it was indeed true that the influx of "hot" money, speculating on an increase in the dollar rate, became more than Canada could carry. But it was stopped in October, 1950, when the official dollar rate (a 10 per cent discount) was abandoned. It was true over last year as a whole that the inflow of capital was the only thing that balanced our national accounts for the year. We were heavily in debt on our current transactions—merchandise trade, payment of interest and dividends, tourist expenditures, freight charges, etc.

But this year we are not in debt on current transactions. We are paying our way. We are exporting so much more than we are importing that we are earning enough to pay for the so-called "invisibles"—interest payments, tourist spending, freight charges. If, therefore, capital was still rushing in at the rate so many people seem to think, the only place it could end would be in the official reserves of gold and U.S. dollars.

At the end of this month there will be a new official figure showing what has happened to the reserves in this third quarter. But certainly up to the middle of the year they were not increasing by very much. In the first quarter of the year they grew by $100 million, but in the second quarter the increase was only $40 million. This obviously doesn't reflect the rate at which American money is being poured into big develoments such as Alberta oil and Labrador iron.

THE only explanation is that the capital which comes into Canada this year is being balanced—at least in part—by the capital which is going out. And this is a great change from either last year or the year before. If there had not been a net inflow last year, Canada would have ended the year in the red. We would have had to draw down the official reserves to meet the deficit. But now, with no deficit on current account, the Americans or other foreigners who want Canadian dollars to put into Canadian enterprises have to get them from other people who hold them. There have to be sellers as well as buyers.

Since the Government has no reliable statistics about foreign-exchange dealings, some guesswork is needed to explain what is happening. But there is no guess about the broad pattern. Many American individuals and institutions have been holding Canadian securities, some of them for quite a long time. One New York financial house alone has held $200 million in Victory Bonds. That's just one case. It bought the bonds when the Canadian dollar cost only 90 U.S. cents. Now it can get $1.04 or thereabouts for those bonds. It would be a profit of 14 per cent if the bonds were at par. Even when they are below par, the rise in the value of the dollar offers pretty handsome profits.

If there were any doubt that Canadian bonds are being sold, two pieces of evidence could be offered. One is that every time the exchange rate takes a significant jump the Canadian bond market softens. Some people are deciding that this is the time to take their profit and unload.

THE other is in figures compiled by the DBS from returns made by banks and investment houses. Although the figures are by no means complete and not very up to date, they show that in the first quarter of this year there was a net sale of Canadian bonds and a net purchase of Canadian shares.

This is undoubtedly the pattern which is continuing. So the net effect of this year's capital transfers with the United States looks like being a reduction in bonded indebtedness offsetting an increase in the amount of American equity capital in Canada. It is a switch of American funds from one form of Canadian investment to another. And the switch is in favor of the risk capital which is what we most need.

This is, after all, a natural development of the rising exchange value of the dollar. American companies undertaking Canadian developments are not likely to be deterred by a four per cent premium, particularly if they are in the middle of big projects. The profits they are gambling for make four per cent on the investment a rather minor consideration. But the bond-dealers and financial houses who are looking for security plus the best interest they can get are very much influenced by the change in the rate.

The American sale of Canadian bonds might have been more abrupt if it were not for the differential in interest rates. Taking Canadian 1966's and U.S. 1968's as the yardstick, the Canadian interest rate is now better than the American by a full point. The Bank of Canada, so far as one can gather, has certainly not discouraged the rise in the Canadian interest rate, and it does in part offset the premium on the Canadian dollar — but only in part.

This is the New York end of the story: some Americans are selling Canadian securities and thereby enabling other Americans to increase

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

EDITORIALS

Constitutional Issue In British Columbia

THE theory that the Crown is bound to accept the advice of a prime minister when he asks for a dissolution of the legislative body reaches its most ridiculous height in the case of the Social Credit ministry of British Columbia. That province has had for some weeks a prime minister concerning whom nobody knows whether he could ever have put through a single measure in his Legislature, for the only members pledged to support him are far short of half of the membership.

The Crown, however, must have ministers and advisers, even in a province full of Social Crediters and Socialists and provided with a hastily devised election law which is described by an eminent judge as "making no sense". So Mr. Bennett, a Social Crediter, was first of all elected leader of his party, and then, seeming the most likely person to be able to form a Government in the existing Legislature, was called upon by the Lieutenant-Governor to do so. And now, as we go to press, the report is that Mr. Bennett proposes to advise the Lieutenant-Governor to dissolve the Legislature. And on the theory maintained by the Winnipeg *Free Press* (which goes rather beyond even the theory enunciated by Mr. King in the historic King-Byng case), the Lieutenant-Governor would then have no course except to grant the dissolution.

If there is no other person in the Legislature willing to accept the responsibility of advising His Honor, and with a reasonable prospect of being able to get the most necessary measures through the House, then obviously His Honor would have no choice. He must have advisers, and if the present Legislature cannot provide them another must be elected to try to do so. But if any other person in the Legislature is willing to make the attempt and has any prospect of success he should certainly be given the chance. The idea that a man who has only the most precarious claim to be prime minister at all should have it in his power to compel the dissolution of a Legislature which might function successfully under some other leadership seems to us preposterous in the extreme.

• • •

EVEN so it is less preposterous than the proposal emanating from the *Vancouver Sun*, that his precarious Government should exercise the powers of the Legislature by amending the Elections Act of the province by order-in-council.

It is true that the Elections Act is self-contradictory in respect of the procedure for recounts, and that the Council is empowered "to cause to be adopted such measures as may be necessary for removing any obstacle . . . by which . . . the due course of any election may be impeded." But to interpret this as meaning that the Council has power to choose which of two contradictory but expressly stated rules shall be "repealed", and to proceed to repeal it, when the Legislature is all ready to sit and do the job itself, and when the Council has probably less right to call itself a Council than any body of advisers that the Crown has ever had in a British political entity, is surely an extension of the powers of ministers, and a derogation from the powers of the legislative body, which has nothing to do with parliamentary government in the proper sense.

The situation is no doubt embarrassing to British Columbia, but it is a situation which may recur anywhere at any time in these days of splinter parties, and we welcome it in the present instance because it will serve to remind Canadians that the Crown is still an important element in the parliamentary system. On rare occasions a strong and wise Lieutenant-Governor or Governor-General can perform a service which when needed is very badly needed.

"Look, This Time He Really Means Business!"

Nanaimo's Coat of Arms

THE CITY of Nanaimo, BC, seems to have solved quite neatly the problem of celebrating in a fitting manner the 100th anniversary of its founding, simply by acquiring a coat of arms. Designed by City Engineer A. P. Leynard, it will perpetuate the city's history better than any amount of centennial celebrating.

The Cross of St. George recalls the founding of the community by the Hudson's Bay Company; a barque in full sail represents the *Princess Royal*, which landed many of the old families in 1854.

Nanaimo has displayed its practicality before. It was twice incorporated, once in 1866 when the House of Assembly in Victoria passed a bill making it a city. The independent ratepayers, who seem to have had a considerably more powerful voice in those days than they do now, put the charter in a tin box and buried it as soon as they received it. In 1874 another charter was issued.

The new coat of arms, fittingly enough, is mounted over the main entrance of a new city hall. Nanaimo is the only BC municipality to have an official coat of arms registered with and approved by the College of Heralds in London.

Klondike Trail Again

THOUGHTS of the mad and heroic Klondike Gold rush and of the pioneers' desperate struggle on the Chilkoot Pass suggest something romantic about the latest plan of the aluminum makers. They want to build a smelter in the very shade of the Chilkoot; they want to turn back the waters of the Yukon river which bore the gold-seekers down to Dawson City; they want to bore a tunnel through the mountains under the Chilkoot Pass, and send the upper Yukon waters rushing to the sea by Skagway instead of to the Bering Sea.

But there is nothing romantic about the Aluminum Company of America's scheme. It is proposed at a time when the United States has declined a cheap and plentiful supply of aluminum from the big Canadian development at Kitimat. Alcoa's competitors are already building high-cost plants to supply the United States instead of taking the cheap supply offered from Canada. They are already applying to the U.S. Government for an increase in price to make their high-cost plants profitable. Alcoa's plan would at least provide low-cost metal, but it would merely duplicate the facilities already being built by Alcan in British Columbia. It would have no advantage whatever over the Kitimat plant except that it would be in

United States territory and within U.S. tariff protection. That is its only conceivable justification. It is as cynical an example as any we have had recently of the alarming nationalism and protectionism of some American business.

The proposed smelter near Skagway would be on U.S. territory. But the source of its power—happily—would not. Its water would have to be drawn from the upper reaches of the Yukon River, whose flow would be reversed by a dam (also on Canadian soil) above Whitehorse. It is astonishing that Alcoa should even propose that Canada give away its water power in order to promote a tariff-protected rival to Canada's own plant at Kitimat. We earnestly trust that the United States Government will never officially ask Canada to agree to such a preposterous arrangement. If it should ever do so, it must be given a very firm refusal. And in all the circumstances we see no reason to make the refusal particularly polite.

New Combines Commission

MR. STUART GARSON is to be congratulated on the appointments to the new Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, which comes into being on November 1st. He will certainly be criticized for not appointing at least one businessman, but the case for such an appointment is more specious than real. If business were to be represented as such, then consumers should be represented as such. Labor unions and farmers would have a case. The Commission would become not a working body but a forum for the discussion of highly technical economic questions.

Mr. Garson has done better. He has a lawyer-politician, a very successful and young barrister from Quebec, and an economist with detailed special knowledge of the whole combines field. Mr. C. Rhodes Smith, the Attorney-General of Manitoba, will make an excellent chairman. He has a good academic background, long experience of legal practice and more than ten years service in the Manitoba Cabinet. Mr. Guy Favreau is one of the most respected juniors at the Quebec Bar. He already knows something about the very difficult field to which he is now devoting himself, for he has played a part in several important combines cases. Mr. Ab Whiteley is an economist who has served as Deputy Combines Commissioner since 1937. He has a grasp of the intricate realities of restrictive trade practices.

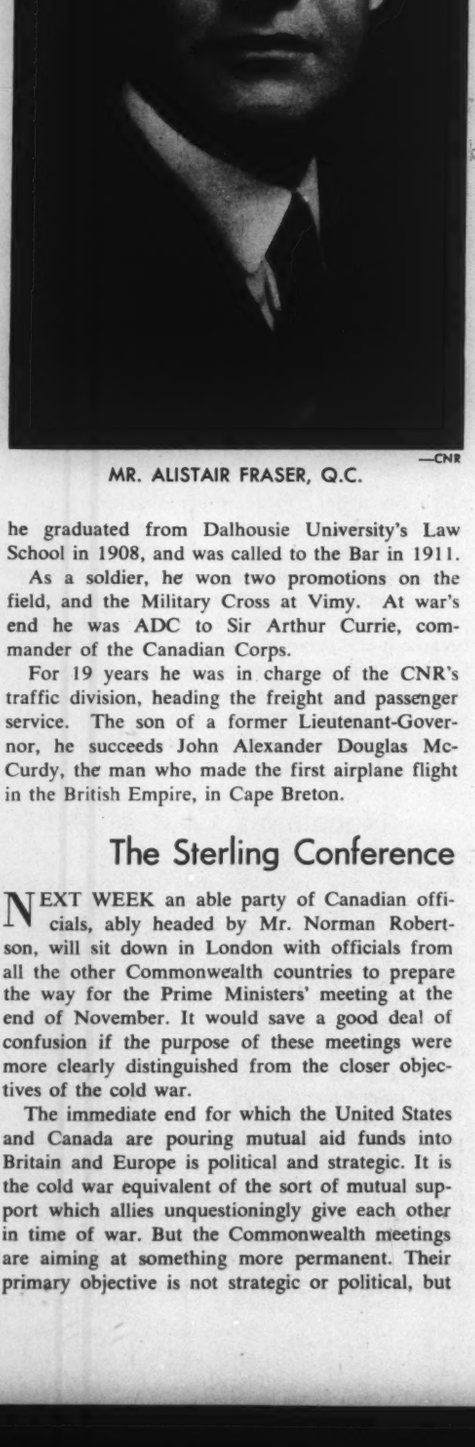
From this Commission business ought to feel assured that it will get a fair hearing and a sensible judgment. But no doubt can be left in anyone's mind that the new combines law, passed by Parliament last summer, will be enforced. In announcing his decision not to prosecute the Winnipeg bakery union which Mr. T. D. McDonald found guilty of operating a combine, Mr. Garson said that after this publicity there would not be the same reason for leniency in a future case. It may well be held that business firms as well as unions have had as clear a warning as the Government could give them. From now on wilfully restrictive trade practices should be checked with all the powers available in the new law.

New N.S. Governor

MARITIMERS hear so much about those who are leaving their provinces to seek their fortunes in "Upper Canada" that it is nice for them to welcome back one of their own. Mr. Alistair Fraser will get a warm reception from his fellow Nova Scotians in his new post as Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Fraser has proved himself in two fields, both the military and in public service. He was a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in World War I, and resigns his position as vice-president of the Canadian National Railways to become the province's leading citizen. Among his large circle of friends and acquaintances, he has achieved no small success as a raconteur, as well.

A native Nova Scotian, he was born in New Glasgow 66 years ago. Educated in Nova Scotia,



—CNR

MR. ALISTAIR FRASER, Q.C.

he graduated from Dalhousie University's Law School in 1908, and was called to the Bar in 1911.

As a soldier, he won two promotions on the field, and the Military Cross at Vimy. At war's end he was ADC to Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian Corps.

For 19 years he was in charge of the CNR's traffic division, heading the freight and passenger service. The son of a former Lieutenant-Governor, he succeeds John Alexander Douglas McCurdy, the man who made the first airplane flight in the British Empire, in Cape Breton.

The Sterling Conference

NEXT WEEK an able party of Canadian officials, ably headed by Mr. Norman Robertson, will sit down in London with officials from all the other Commonwealth countries to prepare the way for the Prime Ministers' meeting at the end of November. It would save a good deal of confusion if the purpose of these meetings were more clearly distinguished from the closer objectives of the cold war.

The immediate end for which the United States and Canada are pouring mutual aid funds into Britain and Europe is political and strategic. It is the cold war equivalent of the sort of mutual support which allies unquestioningly give each other in time of war. But the Commonwealth meetings are aiming at something more permanent. Their primary objective is not strategic or political, but economic. The pressing political and strategic needs add an element of urgency to the economic problem, but a solution will only be postponed if they are allowed to obscure it.

In going into the Commonwealth conferences Canada is addressing itself to a problem different from and more fundamental than anything covered by U.S. mutual security legislation. In its cure trade policies and trading practices are more important than financial grants. The major policy revisions necessary must come from the sterling countries themselves. British speakers who try to put the blame on North America exaggerate a valid case to the point of distortion. But there is a case against American tariff policies and administrative practices which all the European countries can make.

There may even be a lesser case against some Canadian tariffs. If any of the sterling countries can make one, the Canadian Government should be ready to listen to it. But it is much more vital that American legislators should understand the nature of the economic problem and give it far more consideration than they have so far. If the new Congress continues to ignore the need for a new attitude to trade and economic policies, it risks negating all the mutual security program. Unless the sterling countries can be persuaded that there is a reasonable hope of more liberal U.S. trade policies, they are the more likely to seek solutions in the futile business of discrimination and protectionism.

The St. Laurent Technique

TO A NATION which had become accustomed to double-talk from its political leaders there is something surprising and a little disturbing about the straightforward technique of Mr. St. Laurent. Prime Ministers have a way of trying to keep the country guessing about the timing of elections. Not Mr. St. Laurent. In his various statements across Canada he has confirmed as closely as he could have the predictions which have been current for some time about the next general election. Next fall seems to be the time, and granted good health Mr. St. Laurent means to lead the Liberal party.

The contrast between Mr. Mackenzie King's methods and those of his successor illustrate how many different ways there are of being a successful party leader. Mr. St. Laurent's way is to appear above the trickeries and equivocations which are so often associated with politics. He presents himself as a serious Canadian, trying to do his best, as apt as another to make mistakes, but ready to be judged by the verdict of the people. He is less concerned to be clever than to conceal his cleverness. The familiar shrug of the shoulders, which is his most characteristic gesture, seems to say: "I can't help it if people with tortuous minds want to distort my motives. I must just keep my path as honestly as I can." His habit of speaking in the House of Commons on the most difficult subjects without a prepared text or anything like one conveys the same impression of a man with deep convictions who is ready to follow them and leave the judgment to his fellows.

How much of this attitude is the fundamental character of the man and how much of it is a conscious presentation of himself to the public only the historians will finally judge. For the moment it doesn't very much matter, at least in political terms. Under the St. Laurent spell it is almost impossible to doubt his genuine sincerity. The appeal which it makes to the electors has already been shown once. The Liberals are right to count it among their greatest assets for the next election.

PROPHETIC FRENCH CANADIAN

Bourassa: Ahead of His Times

by B. K. Sandwell

WHEN Henri Bourassa died at the end of August, within a day or two of his eighty-fourth birthday, practically every constitutional point which he raised in the first fifty years of his life, and for the raising of which he was denounced as a traitor by a large part of the English-speaking Canada, had become established constitutional practice. The Privy Council has disappeared from Canadian litigation. The Governor General is a Canadian appointed by Canadians and taking no instructions from anybody but Canadians. Nobody but Canadians can place Canada in a state of war or restore her to peace. Canada has her own ambassadors all over the world.

Of all these developments Bourassa was the prophetic voice crying in the wilderness; that they came about as early as they did was largely the result of his brilliant skill as a pamphleteer and as a public-market orator. And it was not French-Canadian opinion alone that responded to his call; more slowly but just as surely the force of his contentions made its impression on Canadians speaking the English language, which he himself spoke and wrote as effectively as his own.

Bourassa was already the foremost intellectual figure in the political arena of French Canada when, largely as a result of his efforts, a Laurier candidate for Parliament was defeated in Drummond-Arthabaska on November 3, 1910. The Liberals had been in power at Ottawa for fourteen years, and prior to that date their hold on Quebec had seemed unshakable. But the clouds were gathering for the storm which eventually broke in August 1914, and under the shadow of those clouds Laurier had declared for the establishment of a substantial Canadian Navy. A Navy fights at a distance from the land of its origin, and French Canadians had the idea that their only duty was to defend Canada and that the only place where Canada needed to be defended was at home. They could see a Canadian Navy only as a contribution to the defence of the British Empire. They voted against it.

THE effect on Canadian politics was enormous. If Quebec could be divided, the Conservatives could win to power. Obviously they could not hope to win in Quebec with a policy more imperialist than Laurier's, nor in the rest of Canada with a policy less imperialist, but they might win with two policies, one in English and one in French. Without Drummond-Arthabaska they would never have opposed the 1910 Reciprocity offer of President Taft. With Drummond-Arthabaska they felt that they had a chance.

What the Bourassa following felt about the political situation has never been clearly stated. They knew perfectly well that in the name of anti-imperialism they were supporting a party more imperialist than Laurier's, but there is reason to suppose that they expected their French Quebec group to have the balance of power in the next House of Commons, and to be able to do what the Irish Nationalists had done on many occasions in the British one. In this they were disappointed; Mr. Borden never had to make, and never did make, any concessions to their views in high policy, though he gave them office and patronage, and as the shadows deepened and the conscription crisis drew near they gradually dropped away from him, and those who did not found themselves with no political future left. Bourassa himself never entered the Borden Government. The most tragic victim was F. D. Monk, a French Canadian of great charm and brilliance who had been Quebec leader of the federal Conservative party, and gave up the Public Works portfolio in 1912 rather than support the Borden naval policy. He died in 1914, a disappointed man.

Sir Clifford Sifton was among the first who perceived the possibility of ditching the Liberals with the aid of Bourassa. He had resigned from the Laurier Government in 1908 over the Separate School provisions in the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta—which curiously had been violently attacked in Quebec, though not in the House, by Bourassa as diminishing the rights of Roman Catholics.

THE Quebec Nationalists paid only the smallest attention to Reciprocity in their campaign, but they were liberally supplied with funds (quite properly since they still called themselves Conservatives) by the Borden headquarters, and Bourassa reciprocated by writing a pamphlet in English, "The Reciprocity Agreement and its Consequences as Viewed from a Nationalist Standpoint." The English-language Conservative press in Montreal was studiously kind to the Bourassa candidates during the election, but there is a story that on the day after the voting Lord Atholstan issued a memo that the name of Bourassa should not again be mentioned in the *Star*.

Bourassa's own paper, *Le Devoir*, was in his active days read only by the intelligentsia, through whom however it had immense influence on the opinions of the *habitants*. But he himself had an extraordinary power of stirring great gatherings by his magnetic eloquence. At the apex of his power, around 1910, he could hold audiences of five to eight thousand

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

Getting in Touch with the Market

Our latest "Review and Securities List" will enable investors who have been out of touch with the securities market during the summer months to review the developments which have taken place.

Business conditions are also discussed in this month's "Review" with statistical comparisons of salient factors relating to the level of business activity in Canada.

The "Review" contains a wide selection of attractive bonds, convertible debentures, preferred and common shares, which provide worthwhile investment opportunities.

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

either direct investments or portfolio holdings in Canada. But there is also a Canadian end. The rise in the exchange rate makes it more profitable for Canadians to buy U.S. dollars. They may get them just to spend on a trip or they may put them into U.S. investments. The evidence suggests that quite a lot of people are doing the former, and relatively few doing the latter. The investment prospects in Canada are too good for a lot of investment money to go abroad.

More important still is the effect of the premium on Canadian borrowers. The largest single item in last year's capital inflow was the issue of securities in New York by provincial and municipal governments. It continued into this year, but a premium of four per cent makes this a much less attractive proposition. New York borrowing by the junior governments was a feature of 1951, but not of 1952.

The essential difference between the two years is that this year we are balancing our account on current transactions: last year we weren't. Therefore, all the capital that comes in this year must be offset by Canadian capital going out (of which there is not much) or by sales of other foreign holdings. The only alternative is that it should be added to the official reserves. When the third-quarter figures are issued early next month we shall know whether this has been happening.

E. J. UMPHREY

Appointment of E. J. Umphrey as vice-president of General Motors of Canada Limited, is announced by William A. Wecker, president of the company. Mr. Umphrey has been director of sales for the past ten years and his appointment culminates more than 32 years' association with General Motors of Canada. He will continue to direct all sales and advertising. A native of Manitoba, Mr. Umphrey's first connection with General Motors was in the Winnipeg sales office. In succeeding years he served in many important executive capacities in the various sales zones across Canada, and in the head office at Oshawa. He was for some time manager of the Calgary zone and later held responsible positions in the Montreal and Toronto zones. In 1938 Mr. Umphrey came to Oshawa as assistant general sales manager and in 1942 was appointed director of sales for the company.

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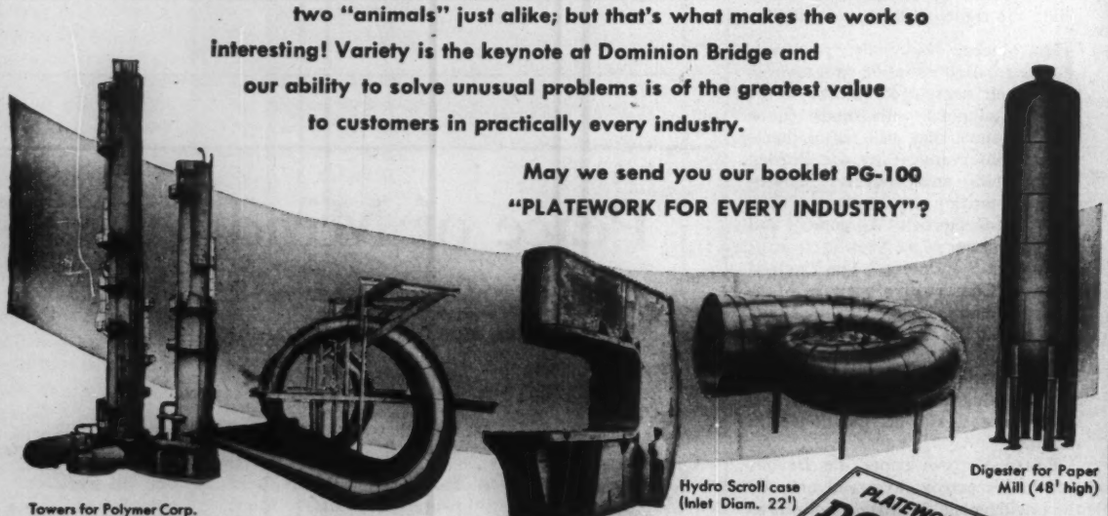

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"I guess it would be pretty hard to figure out all the taxes, but Uncle Jim, who is an accountant, told me that the Nickel Company paid $3.30 per share in income taxes last year but the owners got only $2.60."

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CANADIAN Nickel

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Bourassa

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

people in open-air meetings in Montreal and the large country towns for an hour on end, and have them cheering his appeals for Nationalism and snorting derision of *"les Blokes"* (as the French then called the English, without making much distinction between the just arrived and those who had been here for generations). Much of his argument on these occasions was a straight appeal to prejudice, but it was masked by a very dexterous use of logic and irony. In his writing he was more restrained but even more ironic. He had the Gallic habit of pushing logic to its ultimate issue without caring much for the practical consequences of doing so.

Bourassa and Lavergne were the first to employ the forum of a provincial Legislature as a place for campaigning against a Dominion Government, a technique which has since become habitual. When they could not secure seats at Ottawa, before 1911, they moved in at Quebec and became a thorn in the flesh of the Liberal administration in power there. The wit of Lavergne in the Quebec sessions of 1908 to 1912 made the debates of that House of Assembly historic; but neither of the two had any real interest in provincial problems, and their stay there left no permanent consequences.

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LETTERS

Meat Prices

THERE is I think a slip in the third paragraph on Page 8 of the article "What Meat Embargo Costs Us". The statement is made that the Government offered it for sale at about 30c a pound wholesale. Actually the price was about 40c a pound wholesale or 30c a tin. A wrong impression may be left in the public mind that somewhere along the line the cost of distribution is inordinately high. This, of course, is not the case as a selling price of 35c on an article costing 30c is not unreasonable mark up. In a great many cases retailers have sold below 35c; in some cases even as low as 31c a tin.

Apart from this *faux pas* I thought the article an excellent resumé of a rather complicated situation.

Winnipeg, Man. JOHNSON BEATTIE

"O Canada"

A RECENT letter expresses amazement that "our Roman Catholic friends accept 'O Canada' " because, says the writer, it fails to contain any reference to God or a deity of any kind. Your correspondent has failed to read such phrases as

(a) *"Il sait porter la croix"*
—"On high the Cross is borne"

(b) *"Amour sacré du trône et de l'autel"*
—"O sacred love of Altar and of Throne"

(c) *"Le cri vainqueur: Pour le Christ et le Roi!*
—"Our cry of victory: For Christ and the King!"

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LETTERS

The Orange Order Case

REGARDING your Editorial of July 12 headlined, "Drums No Longer Feared", although your object in writing it is not clear, certainly your subject matter is intended to impress upon your readers (of which I am one) that, somehow, somewhere, the Orange Order has lost its political power. It is a catalogue of polished castigation, intermingled with bits of faint praise.

Our (the Orange Order's) absence from headlines is due to the fact that it is not desired, and we therefore have no press agents or public relations personnel, but we get the headlines when there are contentious issues.

The hatreds referred to by the historian did not stem from the Orange Order. There never was an election in an Ontario riding, rural or urban, when the issue was the "Battle of the Boyne"; it was more likely the "Hierarchy's" demand for special privilege.

Readers of Canadian political history who do not regret that political power has faded from an organization formed in another country to combat religious differences of another age are not, as you suggest, a majority. I would say the statement is sophistical or figmental. There are readers of Canadian history who find the Orange Order was necessary because the ancient religious differences were already here and entrenched, and the political power of the Hierarchy needed to be resisted.

TO INFER that the Order was for annexation and separation because of a Governor-General's pique following a rotten egg ordeal with a mob of incendiaries in Montreal, is in line with the spume of false and lying propaganda which the Order has had to endure in a century-and-a-half of steadfast determination to keep Canada within the Empire and Commonwealth. Such lies and tactics have never influenced the majority of Canadians, who have always been aware of our loyal devotion to the British Crown.

In 1877 Thomas Hackett, an Orangeman, was clubbed to death while returning from a divine service parade. Due process of law could not be obtained in the courts of Montreal against the known murderers of Hackett. Refusal of the Federal Government to intervene when the courts failed to function through dereliction of duty by the law enforcement officers of Quebec, no doubt contributed to the defeat of Prime Minister Alexander Mackenzie, as he was condoning murder. What other way could the Order use its influence?

Louis Riel was tried in a Regina court for his insurgency in two rebellions, in which many were wantonly killed, including Thomas Scott, and he was condemned to death. In Hackett's case you are indifferent; in Riel's indignant.

The French Canadians are a fine and wonderful people and, if free of clerical domination, can live in harmony with their English-speaking compatriots. The Orange Order has never been opposed to anyone learning French, but we insist every child should be taught to speak English.

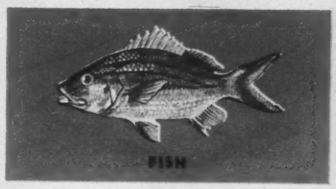
THE episode of the Farmer Government in the political life of Ontario produced some novel experiences, taught valuable lessons. The UFO caused no defection from the Order, and there never was a time when complete harmony did not prevail with our farmer membership. They have always been the backbone of our organization. The lodges in the country are healthier and stronger than ever.

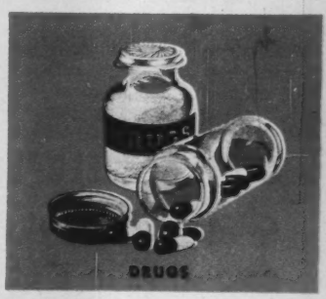
The art of breaking through party lines and its technique, as practised by the UFO, were lessons taken from chapters of the book, "Skills Used in the Deposing of Governments" by the Orange Order. We are experts in this field. Support is given to political parties when their policies attain to our ideals and principles, and is withdrawn when they are abandoned. The realities of today indicate that the Social Credit Party is the one nearest our aims and objects, with none of the political expediency of the older parties, and has a record of good administration.

The Orange Order and the *Evening Telegram's* apparent collaboration therewith stemmed from the fact that the *Telegram's* owner, the great philanthropist, John Ross Robertson, and his brilliant editor-in-chief, John Robinson, were members of the Order. They believed in our principles, advocated, and practised them. When the *Telegram* changed ownership, the policy of the newspaper changed. That is democracy, but changing the policy of the paper does not change the habits and virtues, the thinking and views, of the readers.

Why should the "contributions of his Eminence, James Cardinal McGuigan", in the *Evening Telegram* be construed as an affront to the Orange Order, or be regarded as evidence of its descent from power? The adherents of the Cardinal's faith should have the opportunity to hear from their titular head, and that which tends to spiritual and moral advancement should be commended.

The Orange Order in Toronto never dominated the City Hall but has a keen interest in who should be the Public Representatives. The representatives in various bodies who are





Each of these can cause an allergy

A FEW GRAINS of ragweed pollen, for example, may cause "hay fever"—a disorder that affects many thousands of Canadians.

In addition, many thousands of other people in our country have asthma, sneezing spells, digestive upsets, or skin rashes because they are allergic to a wide variety of seemingly harmless things.

Allergy is a *sensitivity* to certain substances which cause no trouble for most people. While allergies are seldom, if ever, fatal, they can cause great discomfort. Moreover, if allowed to go untreated, they may undermine good health. This is particularly true of asthma.

Medical science has developed increasingly effective ways to control allergies. For example, inoculations against "hay fever" help many people to avoid this seasonal ailment entirely, or make it much milder.

Treatments for this condition are most beneficial, however, when taken well in advance of the pollen season. In fact, at least 85 percent of the patients are relieved through early treatment, but only 40 percent are helped when inoculations are delayed.

Relief from allergies due to obscure causes generally requires much "detective work." This is why the doctor asks detailed questions about when, where, and under what circumstances the condition occurs. Such questions give him clues to the identity of the offending substances. They also help him to determine if other factors — such as emotional upsets—may be involved.

Once he has found what causes the allergic reaction—through the history of the case supplemented by diagnostic skin tests —appropriate treatment can be started. These tests may be made by applying certain substances to the skin either directly or through a small scratch, or the substances may be injected directly into the outer layer of the skin.

The treatment for an allergy may be simple. If, for instance, a patient's sensitivity is caused by feathers, relief may be had by substituting a pillow made of rubber or other materials. Sometimes, however, treatment may be prolonged, especially if an allergy is caused by a sensitivity to many different things.

There is no "sure cure" for any type of allergy, but prompt and proper treatment may lead to its control. So, if you are bothered by an allergic condition, even a minor one, consult your doctor. He, or a recommended specialist, may help you avoid further reactions through treatment that effectively relieves three out of four cases.

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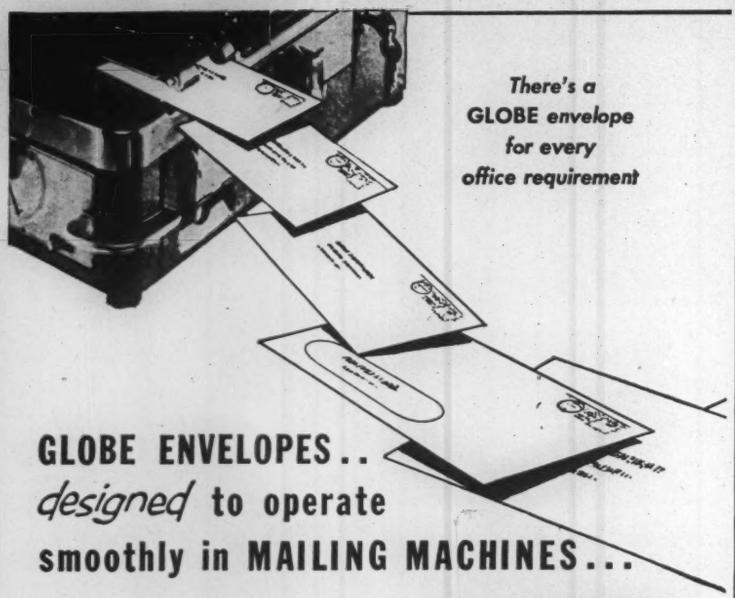

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Orangemen are proud to walk on the Glorious Twelfth.

The Orange Order did have a slate, and selected its candidates by ballot at a convention. The candidates were free to use their judgment on all questions not interfering with the exercise of civil and religious liberty. The slate was able to elect at all times eighty per cent of its candidates. The *Telegram's* slate, at times, paralleled it but never by agreement. The slate was discontinued as it vitiated a cardinal principle of the Order, namely "Equal rights to all; special privilege to none." Many of our members aspired to be on the slate, all equally worthy and respected, but as only two or three could be chosen, discrimination resulted. It was then decided that only when questions of paramount importance were before us would a slate be issued. However, do not be deluded: should we ever issue a slate again, there would be the same desire to be on it by the aspiring municipal candidates.

THE Orange Order, while aggressive, has always fought defensive battles, and any benefits gained from its victories have been for all. We have never created fear or wanted anyone afraid of us, wanting only the respect and appreciation of the people. The drums you hear are not "drums of fear", but the Orange drums of cheer, and, along with the lilt of the flute, have for a century and a half boomed forth the rhythm of the "No Surrender" spirit.

I question the last sentence of your editorial: "It has lost political significance." The East Hastings by-election, with a clear-cut issue of a Separate School Assessment Bill, and the subsequent withdrawal of the legislation is the answer. The Hepburn Government retreated.

If the Government of Ontario will present to the people in a clear, clean-cut manner, by a plebiscite, a referendum, or stake its existence on any one of the following questions:

That there shall be one school system—the Public School;

That Public Schools only shall be subsidized;

That all children shall be taught to speak the English language first in this province;

you will *then* have an opportunity to determine the Orange Order's influence. "It will be as effective as in days of yore."

Toronto R. HARDY SMALL
Past Grand Master, LOABA

Don't Embalm the Past

I HAVE just noticed Mr. Eugene Forsey's remarkable effusion in your issue of August 16. It is no more remarkable, I suppose, than many another effusion of Mr. Forsey's, but it is the first in which he has turned his lash on me.

Mr. Forsey thinks he has scored neatly off me, as a historian, by suggesting that I wish to abolish our history. The difference between him and me, apparently, is that we have different conceptions as to which portions of our history are worth preserving. As far as I can gather, basing my opinions not merely on Mr. Forsey's letter, but on numerous declarations of his, written and verbal, Mr. Forsey wishes to preserve the *letter* of the past. He gets into a great rage over what is to me the trivial question of whether we should call this country "Canada" or "Dominion of Canada". I have little interest in the antiquarian past. The major effort of my career has been to get some solid content into the unhyphenated term "Canadian", realizing as I do, that this country is the community in which we must live, and live together—all of us, whatever our various pasts. It is because much of the past gets in the way of our forming a homogeneous community with some validity of its own that I am for forgetting it. Mr. Forsey, I believe, is some kind of socialist. He must be a queer socialist for he does not seem to realize that socialism must rest on society and that you cannot have a valid society if people will not let the dead past bury its dead. This Mr. Forsey will not do: at every conceivable opportunity, for example, he keeps on digging up poor dead Lord Byng.

I am not for destroying the *living* past, far from it. Let us cherish those traditions in our past which make for freedom and justice, wherever they come from. Let us put them together into a common Canadian tradition. I do not yield to Mr. Forsey or anyone else in my pride in being of a race whose proudest accomplishment is to have created institutions of freedom. But I am not anxious, as he seems to be, to embalm the past.

You can always depend on our Eugene to misrepresent you angrily. He should remember that the letter killeth but the spirit giveth life.

Kingston, Ont. A. R. M. LOWER

Doctor as Chancellor

RE THE editorial "Doctor Becomes Chancellor" in SATURDAY NIGHT, August 9 [in which Dr. Scarlett, new Chancellor of the University of Alberta, was described as the first medical man to hold the position in a Canadian university] may I quote a brief excerpt from the Historical Sketch contained in the 1952-53 Calendar of The University of British Columbia:

"The first Convocation, held on August 21, 1912, chose Mr. F. L. Carter-Cotton as first Chancellor of the University. When he retired at the end of two terms in 1918, Dr. R. E. McKechnie was elected Chancellor, and served continuously until his death, May 24, 1944."

LEONARD S. KLINCK,
President Emeritus,
The University of British Columbia
Vancouver, BC.

The Loneliest Parliamentarian

The Speaker of the Commons sits above the party battle; yet he is always accessible to members who want advice

by Graham Cawthorne

THE SPEAKER is the only man who is indispensable to the House of Commons. He is the only Member of Parliament who never makes a speech. At the beginning of every Parliament he claims from the King the ancient privileges of the Commons, among them freedom from arrest, liberty of speech and access to the King. There is a throwback to Tudor days in these requests, and also in his plea that a "favorable construction" shall be placed on the proceedings of the Commons. For in those early days the office of Speaker of the House of Commons was neither a sinecure nor a position of particular safety. The Speaker then had to take responsibility to a powerful Monarch for the things that his turbulent fellow-Members might say. (Several Speakers were beheaded in those risky times.) Hence the seeming reluctance with which, to this day, a Speaker-elect receives the invitation to take this high office.

At one time, this apparent unwillingness went further. He would loudly protest his unsuitability for the job. Today he merely attempts to shrug off his sponsors, so that the tradition of distaste for a position of such high reponsibility is still carried on. In Parliament, history never dies.

High office carries its penalty. The Speaker is lonely because he sits above the party battle; must at all costs preserve his impartiality. This means that he must shun the company of his fellow-Members. Once elected, he gives up the pleasant informalities and companionships of the Smoking Room, which make Parliament still the best Club in the world. The nearest he can get to it is a series of small parties to three or four Members at a time in his lovely house, converted at the moment into a flat, overlooking the River. In times of full peace, he holds levees at which Court dress must be worn. He is the only subject with this privilege. An invitation to the Speaker's Levee is the equivalent of a Royal Command.

Yet, though he must keep himself aloof, the Speaker is always accessible to Members who want his advice. He is usually himself a Parliamentarian of skill; he must, by the nature of his office, be an expert on procedure of the House. And he is also, quite naturally, an expert on the form of speeches.

THE SPEAKER'S job, said Gladstone, was to give the House protection against itself. In the early days of Parliament it was the Speaker who framed the question. The House decided that, "After debate, the Speaker shall reduce the same to a question, to be approved by the House as containing the substance of the debate." A tremendous responsibility lay on those early Speakers. Any man who has presided over even a committee of a dozen people knows how difficult it can be to crystallize their views. How much more difficult with several hundred vigorous, at times unruly, men. Without wise guidance their discussions might have ended in mere talk, with no decision. That was the fate that overtook many other European Parliaments founded at the same time. The British success lay in the resolute way in which this matter of "the question", the decision was tackled.

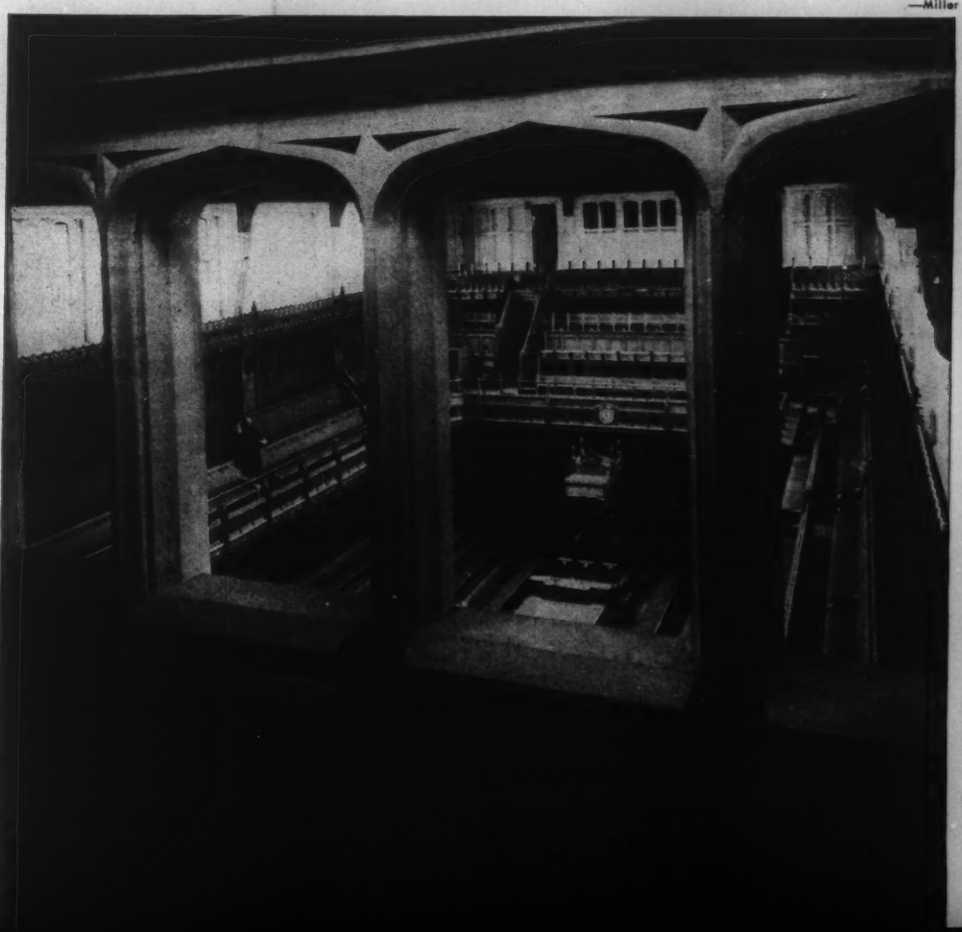
That responsibility today does not lie on the Speaker. The question is drafted by the Whips of either Government or Opposition, according to which of them is raising the motion before the House. But he has many others, his casting vote for instance. If there is a tie on a division, the Speaker gives his own vote. Invariably, he casts it in such a way that the matter can be discussed again. On the night of May day, 1950, Major Milner, presiding over the House as Chairman of Committees, found himself faced with this problem in a debate on road haulage (278-278). Unhesitatingly, he gave his vote for the Government. Had he given it for the Opposition, the subject would have been closed. As it was, the way was open for the Opposition to raise the subject again, which they did in a few weeks' time. The same problem confronted Sir Charles MacAndrew, the Deputy Chairman of Committees, at two o'clock in the morning when the vote was 82-82 on an amendment to the Bill recalling the "Z" class men for 15 days' training. He followed the same precept.

Listening to speeches is by no means the only duty which the Speaker fulfills. He has much other work to do in his beautiful Library, a room the size of two suburban houses. Here he scrutinizes doubtful Parliamentary questions, certifies Bills as "money" Bills, which means that they cannot be amended by the House of Lords under the Parliament Act. He looks up the precedents for difficult points of order or suggested breaches of Parliamentary privilege that are put to him. He is responsible for the official reporting of Parliament, both in "Votes and Proceedings", which is the "bare-bones" record, and in Hansard. He presides over all-party conferences on such knotty problems as electoral reform. It was due to the skilful negotiations of Speaker Lowther that women got their votes.

But it is in the Chair that the Speaker undertakes his greatest task. In him alone resides authority over the House, an authority that is very real. A Member using un-Parliamentary language will find the Speaker ordering him to withdraw the expression instantly, and if he fails to do so he will be ordered to leave the Chamber. It is all part of the ceaseless efforts to take the "personalities" out of politics, and the harsh words that are used in the middle of the night—were used bitterly by both sides when the Conservatives began, in March of '51, to try to wear the Government down with nightly successions of "prayers" until the small hours—show the need for the Speaker's tact. If tempers get out of hand to such an extent that nothing can be heard but shouts of anger from both sides, the mere rising of the Speaker to protest, perhaps, "But I want to hear what is going on", will calm things down. He will, perhaps, crack a little joke, and a ripple of laughter instantly replaces the fury. But if other methods fail, the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

The Speaker's Chair seen from the Special Strangers Gallery in New House of Commons, Westminster. —Miller



THE WRITER, *a former Chairman of the Press Gallery at Westminster, is author of the recently published "Mr. Speaker, Sir" (Burns & MacEachern, $3.00), from which the above chapter is taken.*

Titanium: Miracle Metal

by Len Marquis

Manufacturers and defence researchers alike prize the strong lightweight metal of Sorel

ON A 165-acre clearing in the bustling, industrial city of Sorel, Quebec, is a new $34 million industry geared to the production of slag. The coal-black titanium-dioxide slag being produced in the furnaces of Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation is the much sought-after prize of manufacturers and defence researchers alike. The by-product, iron, will add 150,000 tons yearly to Canada's steel industry.

Titanium, Canada's latest industry, didn't just come about. Since the turn of the century huge deposits of titanium-bearing ilmenite have been known to exist in the Lake Allard region of Quebec. But efforts to leach titanium from the ore had proven unpractical until New Jersey Zinc Corporation stepped into the picture with a new, all-electric treatment furnace that floats the titanium dioxide free of the iron.

In 1948 New Jersey Zinc and Kennecott Copper Corporation founded Quebec Iron and Titanium and sent exploration teams in to plot out a 1,500-square-mile area with enough reserves for 50 years. Stripping the moss from the orebody

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

—All photos, NFB

SUPERVISOR of plant at Sorel is R. S. Miller. Titanium has a real future as a strong lightweight metal for use in the home and in defence industry as well.

DRILLER is putting a hole in the furnace to tap off the flow of titanium oxide. Full commercial production of titanium slag will begin at the end of this year.

CYLINDRICAL dryers are used to process coal and ilmenite ore before it is charged in the treatment furnace. Freighters will carry ore to the smelter.

Surprise Issue in NB Election

Liberals startled Progressive Conservatives when it was announced the election would be fought on a labor issue

by John Creed

PREMIER John Babcock McNair leads his party to the New Brunswick polls on Sept. 22 with his government's refusal to recognize the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as the bargaining agent for provincial civil servants as the official issue.

Only once before in Canadian history has a labor matter with no previous significance suddenly been placed before the public as the dominant issue in an election. In Ontario in 1937, Premier Mitchell Hepburn called an election with the avowed purpose of keeping the CIO out of Ontario. Premier Hepburn won the election, but it didn't make the slightest difference to the CIO, which continued to organize more successfully than before.

In Ontario the Conservative opposition refused to accept the CIO as the issue, and in New Brunswick Conservative Leader Hugh John Flemming is equally firm in his insistence that the government's record, rather than a trumped up labor matter, is the issue at stake.

No one was expecting an election in New Brunswick where the Liberals in 1948 won 47 of the 52 seats. When the precise, firm-mannered Premier McNair was faced with a walk-out of provincial hydro employees, if recognition of their TLC-AFL union was longer withheld, he announced the election and the issue.

He couldn't have startled the Conservatives any more if he had said: "The issue will be tuberculosis. The Liberals are against it. Now let's start the election debate."

Opposition Leader Flemming hurriedly wired the Union's international representative at Saint John when McNair made his declaration of defiance. Call off the strike, he asked, so that it can't become an election issue. The union, evidently anxious to avoid a political showdown, acceded to "the sincere request of Mr. Hugh John Flemming."

THOUGH some Conservative observers feel that Flemming has implicated the party in union demands, it seems pretty certain the Progressive Conservatives will continue to ignore the union question and let McNair shadow box with an ephemeral political adversary. But the question is now whether the voters will think of it as a phoney issue or conclude that the PC's are silent in the face of an unanswerable allegation.

McNair has not only told the workers that they have no right to strike but has insisted that the conduct of public business will remain the responsibility of the government and will not pass "under foreign domination, into the hands of outside organizations." He has offered instead the right to join the Association of Civil Servants of New Brunswick—now being revived under government approval—provided there is no affiliation with outside groups.

Apart from this, any worker who strikes will "voluntarily" discharge himself and the government will take the "necessary steps" to keep the power system operating and to protect loyal employees. He has declared that union demands involve $1 million in extra costs, and will boost the payroll 50 per cent.

In the Liberal camp there is some fear that McNair may have alienated organized labor without gaining a political advantage, if the issue fails to arouse the rural users of electricity. At the same time the PC's are afraid that McNair's statement of increased costs through compliance with the Union (with, naturally, a boost in power rates) will hail the Liberals as the champions of farmers vs. the urban unionized workers.

If McNair gets the farm vote, the PC's reason, he won't need the city labor vote. If necessary he can afford to ignore the eight seats out of 52 that Saint John district and Moncton, as labor centres, represent. And it now seems McNair plans to press the issue for all it's worth. He has already accused the PC's of dodging the question, which, he points out, affects nine out of ten persons in the Province.

The premier is an adroit campaigner, tenacious and highly effective at infighting. He has been in office 13 years and if he wins on Sept. 22 will set a new record for the NB Premiership.

—Capital Press

PREMIER JOHN B. McNAIR

This election the veteran premier faces a new Opposition Leader. Mr. Flemming, 53-year-old lumber operator, has inherited the Conservative leadership from financier Hugh Mackay. Erstwhile financial critic for the Opposition, Flemming is the son of a former Conservative premier. Conservative circles were gloomy until in the federal by-elections last May, Gloucester, considered an absolutely safe Liberal seat, was won by the PC's.

The PC's platform has been drawn up on the issue of the "burden of debt that has been loaded on the people of this province." Flemming has stated, by way of a sideswipe at the Premier's union issue, that no "misleading issues should be created". Instead, here are highlights of the PC's platform:

Efforts to abolish the Provincial sales tax.

Efforts to arrange an early conference of Federal, Provincial and municipal governments with a view to maintaining a more equitable distribution of all taxing bases.

Maintenance of all existing social services; an addition of a new polio clinic, increased assistance for the crippled children's fund; efforts to get Federal assistance for training nurses; appointment of a chief welfare officer.

Encouragement of qualified young people to go into the teaching profession.

Improvement of labor legislation; a fair wage clause in all government contracts; probable amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the establishment of a medical Appeal Board.

An aggressive policy of industrial development especially in the fields of mining and fisheries; an extended program for forest preservation and management; consultation with agricultural organizations when formulating agricultural policy.

Conservatives had felt that the inexorable increase in New Brunswick's French-speaking population—now about 40 per cent—meant a corresponding decline in Conservative support. In the 1948 provincial election they let Gloucester's five seats go by default and put up only token resistance in most of the predominantly Acadian counties.

The victory in the Federal by-election is only one of the encouraging signs Conservatives see. This is the first election since the hotly disputed 4 per cent Education and Social Services tax went into effect. This tax has been so unpopular that it has been cited as the reason for a number of former Liberal members being dropped by their riding associations.

The undisputed boss of his party, McNair realizes that the Conservatives have him typed in the role of domineering martinet but, outwardly at least, he doesn't let it bother him. In the last budget debate he said, "They have hurled around such epithets as dictatorship, despotism, tyranny, ruthlessness, the lash, the whip, the iron heel, the mailed fist, autocrat, czar" but he had been unable to find any sentiment in his party for a change of leadership.

In his re-election bid the Premier is emphasizing the transformation which has been wrought in NB's educational, health, social and welfare services. Modern regional schools have sprung up in all parts of the province. Public health and hospital programs, including free TB treatment, have expanded steadily. NB has been networked with paved highways. Rural electrification has been stepped up.

"THIS PROVINCE," affirms McNair, "has never been so prosperous and it has a record that will match that of any province." As for the 4 per cent sales tax, he recalls that former Conservative leader Mackay called for a sales tax long ago "to make NB safe for the bondholders." Adds the Premier, "Give me credit for keeping the Mackay tax off you for ten years."

Stressing his aim to give NB public services equal to any in Canada, McNair points out that increased Federal grants and other payments such as old age and blind pensions, obtained under his administration, mean that approximately

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

—Royal Botanical Gardens

1800 ACRES OF LAND AND WATER, Botanical Gardens near Hamilton, Ont., are being developed into beauty spots like this.

BEAUTY AND SCIENCE OUTDOORS

Hamilton Gardens in Kew Tradition

by Laura Chisholm

OF IRIS ALONE there are 400 named varieties.

DID YOU know that we have a Royal Botanical Gardens in Canada? Kew Gardens, a few miles from London, is a spot most Canadians visiting England want to see. But at Hamilton, Ont., there is a handsome enterprise in the Kew tradition: an 1800 acre tract of land is being developed by graduates of Kew Gardens School and graduates of our own Canadian botanical and horticultural courses.

Kew Gardens had a century head start over our Royal Botanical Gardens. In 1941 Kew celebrated a centenary of service to Britain and the Empire. The gardens were in existence before 1841 but as private gardens of the Royal Family. In 1838 the House of Commons was urged to provide a grant to convert certain pastures adjoining the Royal Gardens to an overall plan for botanical gardens to rival those then famous in Paris. Two years later Queen Victoria relinquished the Royal Gardens and Arboretum to make them public property.

In Canada the Royal Botanical Gardens Act was passed in 1941 by the Legislature of Ontario. It provided for an administrative board to work out a plan which will take many years to develop fully but in a decade has already shown some amazing accomplishments.

The Sunken Garden at the entrance to McMaster University, and the immense Rock Garden and Memorial Gardens by the high level bridges as one enters the city of Hamilton, had already been established. These formed a nucleus for the elaborate plans of coordinating land and water in the surrounding 1800 acres into gardens of rare beauty. They are the first of several steps to conserve and enhance as national treasures the natural physical beauties of Canada's best-known byways and landmarks.

The marsh, entered by an old canal, extends for a few miles up to Dundas. It is known as Coote's Paradise, after an early Crown surveyor Major Coote. The section surrounding is a bird sanctuary, the largest in Canada adjacent to a heavily populated area. It is governed as a game preserve but it is less than three miles from Hamilton's city hall. Fur bearing animals are protected from poachers. Fox, racoon, deer and mallard live in a green belt between farmers and city dwellers and are seen by thousands of visitors each year. The muskrat population has so increased that skilled trappers were allowed to reduce them last season by so many that $800 in the sale of pelts was added to Gardens funds. The marsh is close in the direct path of waterfowl migration; a stop-over for thousands of them can easily be made there. For these features alone scientists declare the property is unique among botanical gardens the world over.

THE CITY of Hamilton over a ten-year period has contributed nearly $450,000 to the project. More than 300 members of the Royal Botanical Gardens organization make annual donations. Smaller grants come from the Federal Department of Transport and the Toronto Anglers' and Hunters' Association.

In addition to the large tracts of land that are being left in their beautiful natural state, certain areas are being used to propagate plants and trees from other countries. Plant breeding, experiments in culture and plant hardiness, research and demonstration, which constitute the essential services of a botanical garden, are being carried on and expanded season after season.

Regular visitors during the past 20 years have seen an amazing growth of the gardens. This June the Spring Garden was opened. The occasion was a rare treat: 1500 clumps of iris with more than 400 named varieties were in full bloom; Dykes medal winners from Britain, France and all of North America were in profusion. One pure white

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

LAURA CHISHOLM *is Home Editor of* Farmer's Magazine.

POWER & PRODUCTION

The Shawinigan Family: Empire of Enterprise

by Melwyn Breen

THE 25,000-SQUARE-MILE area of Quebec that lies between the U.S. border and the Laurentians, on both banks of the St. Lawrence from Oka on the west to Riviere du Loup and Murray Bay on the east, has earned the well-deserved nickname "Production Valley". Within that area lies the world's greatest concentration of pulp and paper mills; 70 per cent of Canada's textile industry; the country's greatest concentration of chemical industries; 70 per cent of the world's asbestos production; a gigantic new iron and titanium industry; and nearly three-quarters of the population of Quebec.

The magnet attracting this super-abundance of industry to Production Valley is low-cost hydro-electric power. Quebec, with a potentiality of 26 million horsepower, has developed more than six and a half million horsepower to make it the largest power producer among the ten provinces.

A million and a half horsepower—one-quarter of Quebec's power output—is drawn from the St. Maurice River. The St. Maurice drains an area of 16,000 square miles and drops in level some 1,325 feet during its 240-mile course.

The company responsible for harnessing the river's enormous power surge is The Shawinigan Water and Power Co., Canada's largest privately owned electric utility (owned by 16,350 shareholders, 85 per cent of whom are Canadians) and the eighth largest hydro-electric power business on the North American continent, on the basis of annual power deliveries.

Shawinigan, with $290 million in assets, serves nearly 200,000 customers in Quebec, while its subsidiary, the Quebec Power Co., serves another 100,000. Of Shawinigan's $34,651,000 of power revenue in 1951, some 27 per cent came from the pulp and paper industry; 22 per cent from electro-chemical and metallurgical companies; 13 per cent from other industries and 16 per cent from other utilities for resale to their customers. The remaining 22 per cent came from the Company's residential, farm, commercial, and municipal customers.

The story of Shawinigan Water and Power began in 1898 when two businessmen from Boston arrived in Quebec to set up a plant to supply power to the city of Montreal. They chose Shawinigan Falls, deep in the Quebec bushland, as the site of their first power project, incorporated The Shawinigan Water and Power Co., erected two 5,000 horsepower generators and began to produce electric power in 1903. Shawinigan's first customer—hydraulic only, at the start—was the infant Northern Aluminum Co. which has now grown into the mammoth Aluminum Co. of Canada. In 1902 the company had another industrial customer, the Belgo-Canadian Paper Mill (which is now a division of the Consolidated Paper Corporation). In 1902, still another customer, the Shawinigan Carbide Co., took advantage of the power potential. And Shawinigan Carbide, as a subsidiary of SWP, was the beginning of the enormous chemical empire that is now Shawinigan Chemicals Limited.

By 1909, there were six generating units at Shawinigan Falls with a total capacity of 58,500 horsepower: the present capacity at the original site is 416,500 hp.

The year 1924 saw the opening of SWP's second power site at La Gabelle, below Shawinigan Falls. In 1928 the Grand'Mere power development just above Shawinigan Falls was purchased from the Laurentide Power Co.; in 1934 Rapide Blanc, on the upper reaches of the St. Maurice, began to produce; La Tuque, which is jointly owned with Brown Corporation, 30 miles below Rapide Blanc, went into operation in 1940 and in 1951 Trenche, between La Tuque and Rapide Blanc, was opened. With four more power-plant sites ready for future development, the Company expects that its present production capacity of over 1,600,000 hp will eventually be some 2,400,000 hp.

While the Company began with enormous natural advantages—the 1,325-foot drop of the River along its 240-mile length and the extent of the St. Maurice's drainage basin—these things alone do not account for the total output of power. Part of the secret of the River's huge output lies in the ingenious use of storage reservoirs. The lake of the Gouin Reservoir at the head of the River is 600 sq. mi. in area and it contains some 220 billion cu. ft. (with flashboards the capacity is increased to 280 billion cu. ft.) It drains a watershed of 16,000 sq. mi. Then the Mattawin Dam on the tributary Mattawin River towards the mouth of the St. Maurice has a capacity of 33 billion cu. ft.; and the three reservoirs on the Manouan River above Rapide Blanc hold close to 20 billion cu. ft. All of them are owned by the Province and operated by the Quebec Streams Commission.

WITH THESE and other reservoirs Shawinigan, through the Quebec Streams Commission, controls a grand total of some 380 billion cu. ft. of water. This enables the Company to exercise sensitive control of the output of power according to the peak-slump periods of consumption. And through this control the minimum flow of water at Shawinigan Falls has been increased from 5,800 cu. ft. per second to 20,000 cu. ft. per second.

Shawinigan has other plants besides those on the St. Maurice. Plants at St. Narcisse on the Batiscan and at St. Alban on the Ste. Anne de la Perade add another 26,200 hp to SWP's production.

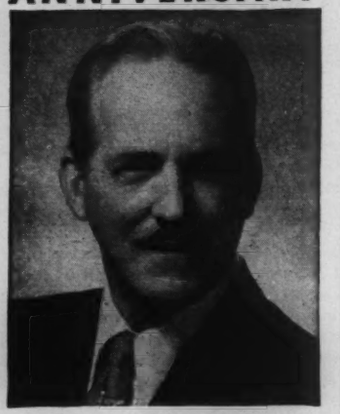
In addition to the generating plants of the main Company, SWP's subsidiary, the Quebec Power Company, has powerhouses at Seven Falls on the Ste. Anne de Beaupré River, and also at Montmorency Falls, Natural Steps, Chaudiere, St.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

—Photographic Surveys (Quebec)

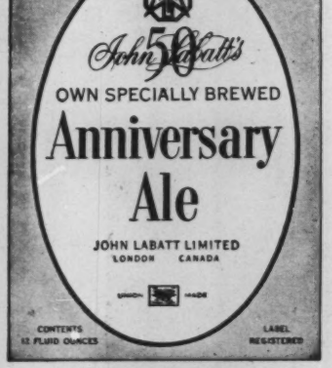
POWER & POPULATION: In the background, part of the City of Shawinigan Falls; in the foreground, power development of SWP Co.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY



...WINSTON BARRON

Familiar to theatre-goers around the world, Wynn Barron, famous news-voice, is celebrating this year his 10th Anniversary as editor and commentator of Canadian Paramount News. When *you* celebrate this occasion—or any special event—drink *lighter, smoother* Anniversary Ale. Brewed expressly for celebrations, Anniversary's lightness and smoothness is combined with all the body and character traditional with Labatt's*. It will double your enjoyment. But why wait for a special occasion? Order a bottle next time you're thirsty, or take a case home and let *lighter, smoother* Anniversary Ale *be* the occasion! John Labatt Limited.



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THE WORLD TODAY

From Containment To Liberation

by Willson Woodside

AT LAST someone has seized and grappled with the question: what do we do with our arms when we get them ready? General Eisenhower has told the American Legion that we will have to shift from a passive policy of "containing" the Soviets to the dynamic one of encouraging and aiding in the liberation of the peoples they have enslaved.

It is, of course, a question he must have pondered, even in the early phase of building NATO. All the experience of trying to appease or contain Hitler, the attempt to hide behind a Maginot Line in 1939-40, the theme of 1942 that "defence will not win the war", the Rooseveltian effort to assure Stalin that he had no reason to fear us, and the attempt to negotiate a truce in Korea while standing on a line of containment, cry out that a passive attitude will not secure a real peace. Yet the whole chorus of reply to Ike's call for a dynamic policy shows that he is one of the very few leaders as yet able or ready to recognize this.

Adlai Stevenson says he is "reckless." Truman calls it "loose talk" and "wild ranting", a "hypocritical" snatching at minority votes, which "increases the risk of war." Our friends in Europe, he says, have signed up "only for a combined defence of freedom."

Mr. Truman's friends in Western Europe agree with him warmly. The *New Statesman and Nation* sees an implication that the American atomic air bases in Britain are to be used to "free" Tibet and other unlikely countries. *The Times* says that Ike had better think again. Philip Vernon, of *The Observer*, holds that Eden's policy of trying to negotiate, over a number of years, small and local agreements on particular questions, so as to lessen the tension between Russia and the West, represents "the British view."

"Such agreements will not bring peace," Vernon admits, "and far from 'liberating' the peoples of Eastern Europe will indeed accept the fact of their subjugation." But in some way this is to permit the West to live with Russia "without the ever-present threat of war." All that has to be settled, really, is the problem of Berlin, and "there would not be one serious British politician who would bother his head any more about the 'enslaved' peoples beyond the line which has been drawn across Europe." The British, he says, will have none of the American idea that you can conduct foreign policy on strictly moral principles, making war on the devil until right is vindicated.

The great and liberal *Manchester Guardian* jibes about "St. Ike the crusader against the Communist dragon and liberator of the captive peoples." The London *Daily Mirror* finds him "out-MacArthuring MacArthur."

In Paris "top NATO circles" told the *Christian Science Monitor* that it is a pity the general has given "an aggressive seal" to the Atlantic alliance, that he has "stained" the Atlantic Pact and furnished Russian propaganda with further chances of claiming that the pact's real objectives are aggressive. "The end of such a policy can only be war." The speech "could give a pretext for a change in Russian policy which could have grave consequences for NATO." The present containment policy is "as far as Europe feels capable of going."

After 14 years of bitter and immensely costly experience since the Munich Crisis, the above is supposed to represent an impressive body of Western opinion. The only quotation in the lot that impresses me is the last one, that containment is as far as Europe feels capable of going at present. That is probably true.

The *Observer* report on the British attitude only bears out what I have held before, that there is a new Munichist tendency in Britain today. In 1938 Hitler was supposed to want only a settlement of the Sudeten problem; today Stalin only needs to be mollified in Berlin. "Those far-away people" in Czechoslovakia have now become the "enslaved" peoples (in quotes) beyond the Iron Curtain. Just persist in negotiating, keep on flying to Berchtesgaden, and one will be able to live with the nasty fellows. But no nonsense about moral principles in foreign policy.

And these "top NATO circles" who tremble lest Stalin seize on the pretext of Ike's speech to change his policy—do they think Joe had been holding back because he likes Truman and Acheson, or ever waits for such pretexts? Who is it who is furnishing Russian propaganda with new themes, if not those who say their recent commander-in-chief has set an

SHOULD they be supported or abandoned? Partisans of the UPA, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, who rallied in many tens of thousands during and after the war. Republicans' John Foster Dulles urges arms drops be made to them.

aggressive seal on the Atlantic Pact? These gentlemen have been reading too closely their daily summaries of *Pravda*.

Here is what *Pravda* said about Ike's policy. "Eisenhower listed the countries he is anxious to conquer (the Baltic States and all the East European satellites) . . . These peoples, he says, are blood kin to us (Americans) . . . Eisenhower's flesh is also ready to absorb the peoples of Asia . . . of China and so forth. The racists of Hitler's kidney can only gape in amazement . . . The ardent Ike believes that the United States could easily grab all of these countries if the Soviet Union were not in the way . . ."

"THE presidential candidate (who is compared to Forrestal, 'who jumped out of the window of a lunatic asylum') declares that he is going to conquer half the world and put hundreds of millions of people into subordination . . . He boasts that he is going to dictate a military decision to the Soviet people." *To back this up* Pravda *quotes from the* Manchester Guardian, *the* Daily Mirror *and other papers mentioned above*. That ought to make them pause.

More damning is to compare *Pravda*, which lumps Eisenhower in with Hitler and simply substitutes "conquer" for "liberate", with Truman. Truman, always at his worst in an election campaign, lumps Eisenhower in with the worst of the Republican isolationists and reactionaries all through his speech and says: "They are trying to get votes and they don't care how they get them. They don't care if they frighten our allies. They don't care if they make the masters of the Kremlin trigger-happy . . . It is a crusade for war . . . If they don't mean war, what is it they do mean?"

It must be quite an experience for the former hero of all the NATO nations to have his president, his former associates and the press of the NATO countries join with the Soviets in condemning his policy and impugning his character. Of what use is it to discuss the actual merits of the proposal or the situation it is intended to fit?

Eisenhower is seeking the answer to questions which must be answered. How are we to check the slide of 100 million people a year, on the postwar average, under the control of the Kremlin?

How are we to take the initiative and put Stalin on the defensive, instead of always running around, chasing from the Baltic to the Balkans, from Iran to Indo-China, from Kuala Lumpur to Korea, to try to put out the fires he sets?

Whether you take a negative view, and consider how to deter Stalin most effectively from making war, or a positive view, of how to establish conditions for a worthwhile settlement which would take Russia off the back of Europe and deprive her of Eastern Europe's resources in industry and manpower, you come to the answer which Ike gives now and which Churchill gave years ago: the satellites must be freed, "those ancient capitals" of Central and Eastern Europe must be liberated, and the Russians' Red Army must be withdrawn home.

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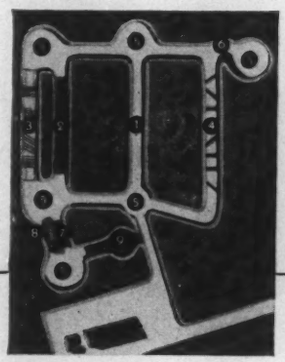

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MASSEY-HARRIS

A CANADIAN COMPANY WITH A WORLD-WIDE ORGANIZATION

NB Election

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

$50 million a year flow into NB. As this is mostly collected in other provinces, it represents to NB a beneficial redistribution of the national income.

McNair scoffs at the PC picture of NB's financial dilemma. For the fiscal year ending March 26, NB has its thirteenth consecutive surplus ($867,221) despite the fact that an unusually stormy winter had caused an overexpenditure of nearly $1 million for snow removal; despite the charging to revenue account of expenditures of a capital nature totalling $2,671,394; and a $1,720,028 reduction in the NB net debt to $114,401,667—the first cut since World War II. Revenues for the year had been $47,044,694.

On the other hand, Conservatives charge that heavy spending and mismanagement have given NB the worst per capita net funded debt position in Canada—$305.57, compared with next-in-line Nova Scotia's $228.11—and this is not in depressed times but during a period of buoyant revenues.

They assert McNair had to take drastic measures in the winter of 1951 at the behest of NB's bankers and install a special financial advisor, a watchdog of the treasury, in Fredericton.

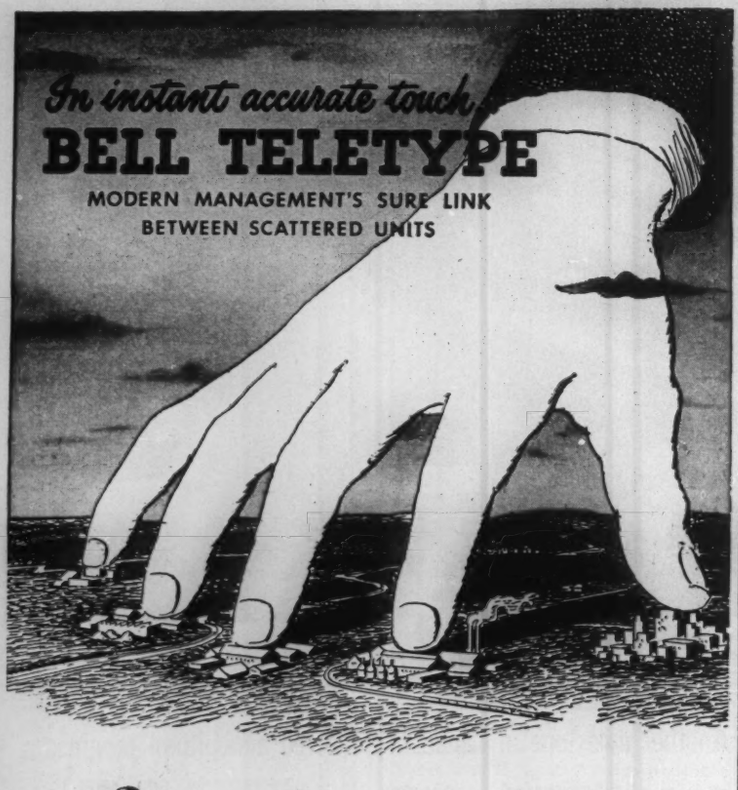
As for general NB "prosperity", the Conservatives are reminding the voters that thousands of veterans and young people have been migrating to Quebec and Ontario in quest of work.

Flemming has castigated the "shameful circumstances" in which reluctant Government members were forced to vote for the sales tax—"Never in the annals of this assembly (the Legislature) were so many legislators placed in such a position of indignity and subservience."

One of the awkward obstacles which the Conservatives must overcome if they want to win, however, is just what they are going to do about the sales tax. They would love to find a formula to do away with it—and yet if they promised this, and were carried into office, could they fulfill Flemming's pledge to maintain all existing social legislation "to the hilt"?

Like the Republicans, the PC's are confronted with the quandary of how to dangle full security before the voters and at the same time assure them of balanced bookkeeping.

It would be easy for the Conservatives to dispense with the sales-tax revenue by announcing that they favored taverns and cocktail lounges. But in temperate NB the suggestion that citizens' lips might be allowed to touch liquor in such public places is a political kiss of death.



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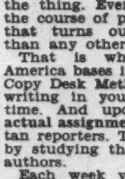

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LONDON LETTER

Comet Gives Lift to British Pride

by P. O'D.

THE BRITON looking around for something to be proud of in the contemporary scene has picked on the *Comet* jet-airliner. And there he really has something, the best of its kind in the world.

The opening of the new British Overseas Airways service to India and Ceylon is a further reminder of the excellence of this great aircraft, and of the way it is streaking out over the airways of the free world. One of these days, no doubt, the Russians will discover that it was really designed and developed in the Urals, but for the moment it is British, all British.

The superiority of the *Comet* lies, not only in its tremendous speed, but in its comparative quiet and lack of vibration — quiet for the passenger, that is. It is anything but quiet to anyone listening on the ground. People living in the near neighborhood of air-fields from which it takes off complain bitterly of the hellish screech with which it hurls itself into the air. But the passengers, by all accounts, hear little or nothing of this. The noise is not able to catch up.

The chief disadvantage of the *Comet*—aside from the price you have to pay for a passage—is the voracious fuel consumption. This makes a good many more stops necessary than with the ordinary airliner. But developments are already under way which promise to cut down considerably both the consumption and the number of stops.

Besides, the BOAC is putting into commission a new Vickers "prop-jet" plane—really a gas-turbine driving a propeller—which will be slower than the de Havilland *Comet* but much more economical. With these two, one for the high-speed services and the other for the bulk of the ordinary traffic, the BOAC should be able to maintain its present lead—well, for a little while, anyway. Perhaps more important, Britain has an expensive and exclusive export product which will be in great demand.

EDINBURGH is one of the loveliest capital cities of the world, but more than most others it needs the right kind of weather to make manifest its beauties. The tough-minded Scots who speak of it affectionately as "Auld Reekie" are more often right than the highbrow Scots who call it "the Athens of the Nor-r-rth".

With Edinburgh at its lovely best, with the flags of some 44 nations flying from its ancient Castle, and decorations of all sorts making gay its streets and squares, the sixth International Festival of Music and Drama has just been held there. For three weeks Edinburgh has been the centre of interest for all in this country who care seriously about such things—and for a great many visitors from other countries as well.

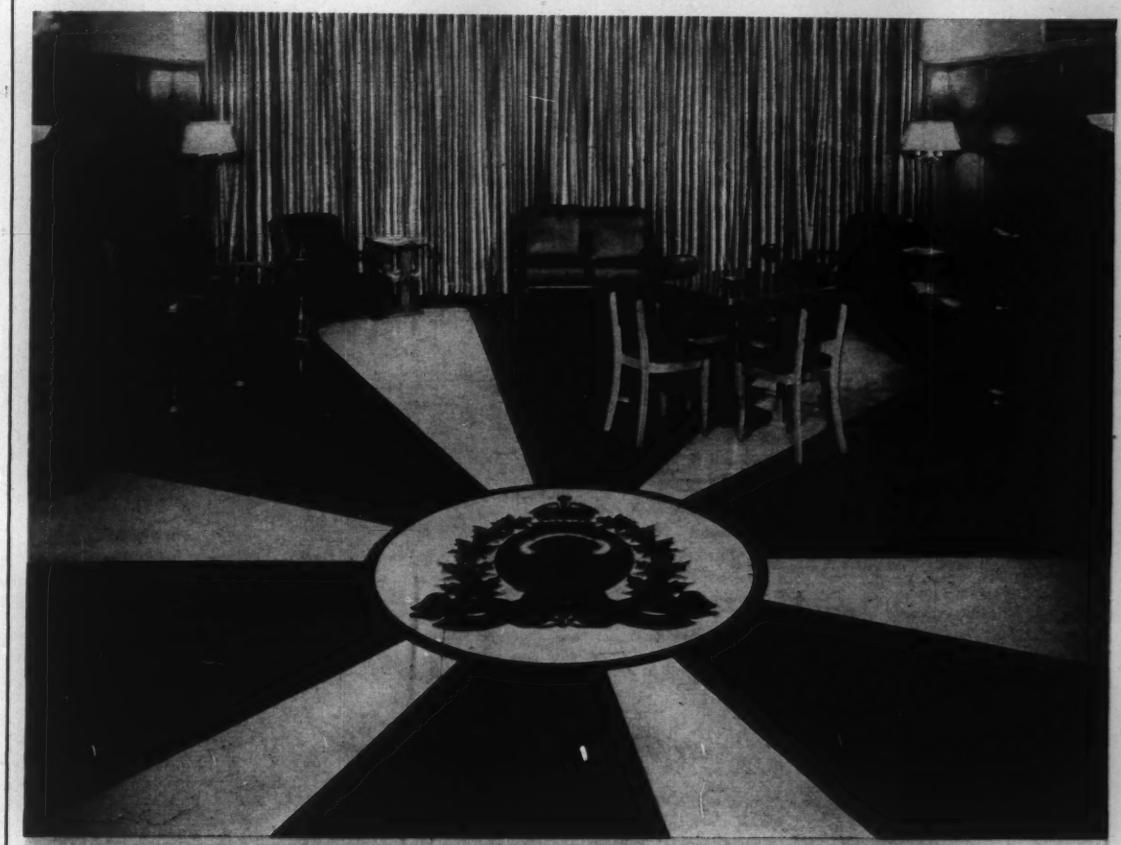
When the Festival was first planned, there were plenty of earnest people who wagged dissenting heads and gave all sorts of good reasons why it couldn't succeed. But it did succeed and it has gone on succeeding every year since, until now it is a firmly established feature.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as is eminently proper, opened this year's Festival. He did so with the grace, dignity and good sense, and the nice touch of humor that people have come to expect from him. He performs these formal and routine duties in a way that is not at all formal or routine. He does them as if he enjoyed it, and so everyone else enjoys it too.

JUST A LITTLE while ago anyone in this country wanting a new car of one of the more popular makes resigned himself to a two-or-three-year wait or even longer. There is still a wait, but not nearly so long; and for the more expensive types there is no wait at all. Nor do you have to promise not to resell the car within a year.

Some of the makers have even begun to cut prices. Ford began it five or six weeks ago with a five per cent cut across the board. Now two other big firms have followed suit with reductions on their more expensive models.

Auto makers scorn the suggestion



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of a recession in the car market, and explain the cuts as just a generous gesture passing on to the public the lower costs of certain materials. The demand is still far greater than the supply, they insist. Well, perhaps it is, but not the demand that is accompanied by cash.

The poor old British motorist just hasn't got it. He may have his name down for a new car, but in a good many cases he is probably scared to death he may get it.

IT IS ALWAYS pleasant and encouraging to find trade-union leaders displaying a genuine appreciation of the nation's economic difficulties and of the part Labor should play in meeting them. The annual report of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, which has just been issued in preparation for the coming annual conference, shows such an appreciation. Unfortunately, it does not display a courage to match its insight. But that perhaps would be too much to expect. The TUC can do no more than advise and warn. It cannot direct —without the risk of being told to go roll its hoop.

The TUC report completely bears out what the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been telling the country for months past. It bears out also what Labor's former Chancellor, Mr. Gaitskell, has been saying with a most commendable frankness. But whether the assembled delegates at the annual conference will take seriously this excellent, this really vital advice, is quite another matter.

Probably, as in other years, leaders of individual unions will adopt it with a whole-hearted enthusiasm — for every union except their own. In the case of their own unions, increases will of course continue to be essential. So the scramble will go on, until there is nothing left to scramble for.

DOWN IN the lovely "Lorna Doone" country—as lovers of romance are apt to think of it—swift disaster has overwhelmed the beautiful little village of Lynmouth, one of the most picturesque in all Devon. Lynmouth is—or alas, should one say "was"?—perfectly placed at the end of the steep and rugged but lovely valley, down which the East Lyn and the West Lyn both flow, filling the valley with the delightful sound of falling water.

The beauty of its position and of Lynmouth itself made it famous, but the steepness of the valley was its danger, however harmless and well under control the little rivers might seem. Torrential rains on the high moors just above the village turned them into raging floods carrying along with them uprooted trees, immense boulders and the wreckage of bridges. Changing its course, for the old channel was unable to contain it, the West Lyn went crashing through the village and very nearly destroyed it, drowning many of its residents and their guests.

There are countries where such calamities as this are a not infrequent occurrence and where people are more or less prepared for them. But in this country, where it rains often but seldom very much at a time, disasters like that of Lynmouth have a really stunning effect. People find it hard to believe that it can really have happened here—"so un-English", as a horrified lady of my acquaintance remarked. But that has not prevented people everywhere from rousing themselves to the immediate need for help and giving it with the utmost generosity.

Lynmouth will of course be rebuilt, but it will not be the old Lynmouth, though it is likely to be much safer. For one thing it will be built on a slightly different site, allowing more room for the escape of flood waters if the river rises again.

WE HAVE just passed through the time of year when London clubs used to close down for the annual cleaning. Wherever you went in the West End you saw well-dressed middle-aged men wearing on their red faces the slightly hunted look of sleek old cats that have found the kitchen windows closed to them. They had no place to go, except to somebody else's club, or—last resort of all—home. And that sort of thing went on for a month.

Now they can stay in their own club, with few exceptions. London clubs can't afford the annual clean-up. They haven't the money, so they are getting on as best they can by staggering staff holidays and doing the clean-up at odd moments and only what cannot be avoided, the way healthy boys wash themselves.

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Titanium

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

began in 1950, but to get the ilmenite to dockside at Havre St. Pierre meant bridging two fast rivers and blasting out a 700-foot tunnel for the 27-mile diesel-powered railroad. Now, from Lac Tio (which takes its name from the titanium-dioxide content of ilmenite, TiO_2), the ore is freighted up the St. Lawrence to Sorel.

Titanium's uses are varied: Pigment manufacturers use it to make white paint whiter, in face powder, as a paper opaque, and to delustre silk. Last year, with one experimental furnace operating, QIT sent 7,200 tons of slag to U.S. paint makers, and the Canadian steel industry benefited to the tune of 6,500 tons of iron. The experiment was successful enough to make QIT go ahead with the installation of four more treatment furnaces that will step up slag production to a quarter-million tons by 1953.

Titanium's real future, though, is as a metal. Forty per cent lighter than steel and as non-corrosive as platinum, metallurgists see titanium metal being used in hotter jet engines, and for lighter, stronger tank armor.

Hamilton Gardens

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

bloom of immense make-believe size, named White Rabbit, led one to expect an Alice-in-Wonderland to peek around a hedge any moment. Peonies, in as great array as iris, prolonged the Spring Garden beauty for another three weeks. Site of the Spring Garden is a promontory overlooking wooded ravines, a winding road and the creek flowing through Hendrie Park. Here an Autumn Park will be developed next.

Sponsored jointly by McMaster University and the Royal Botanical Gardens, a three-year course, the only one of its kind in Canada, has been started at the university. Known as "Conservation and Recreation Planning", it leads to a degree from McMaster and a certificate from the Gardens.

Among the 13 special gardens in this great plan is one known as The Children's Garden. This consists of 8 acres of land above one of the roads that leads to Coote's Paradise. About 300 feet back from the road is situated a good-looking one-storey brick building, erected by the Junior League of Hamilton to house necessary equipment for the children, and to serve as a shelter. Here, too, early work is done in the Spring, e.g., sowing seeds in flats.

Aim in having a Children's Garden is to develop in the young people qualities of leadership and good citizenship.

At present two blocks of land, (each comprising 40 plots and screened from the play area by shrubbing) are cultivated by children. Each unit has grass paths separating the rows of plots, and will be centred by a sun dial and bird table. The Hunters' and Anglers' Association have set up a wildlife habitat nearby for children's special instruction.

This year 50 children are taking garden training. They come from schools all over Hamilton. Youngsters particularly interested may take a second- and third-year course of study. The first year they learn how to prepare the soil, use of fertilizers, some elementary botany and use of the microscope. Also they actually raise several varieties of some 12 vegtables and flowers in the plots. Each keeps a diary with details of work he has done. Vegetables are weighed as they are taken home during the growing season and at the end of the summer. The controls of insect pests and plant diseases are studied.

For advanced pupils there is a Demonstration Fruit Plot, for apples, pears, plums and cherries, a Demonstration Small Fruit Plot, for raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc. Still another is the Demonstration Hardy Plant Nursery for propagating perennials and small shrubs.

The Royal Botanical Gardens at Hamilton are making history for all Canada. Plant life research by the staff includes plants brought from Churchill on Hudson's Bay. The National Research Council, the Defence Research Board, the Research Council of Ontario and the Ontario Cancer Research Foundation have all used the facilities offered by this organization during the past two or three years. Some results of the work have been reported in technical sessions at Kingston and Ottawa. A phase of work was reported in Sweden at the International Congress of Botanists at Stockholm in 1950. Hamilton receives direct benefits from the Royal Botanical Gardens but all Canada is sharing in its development.

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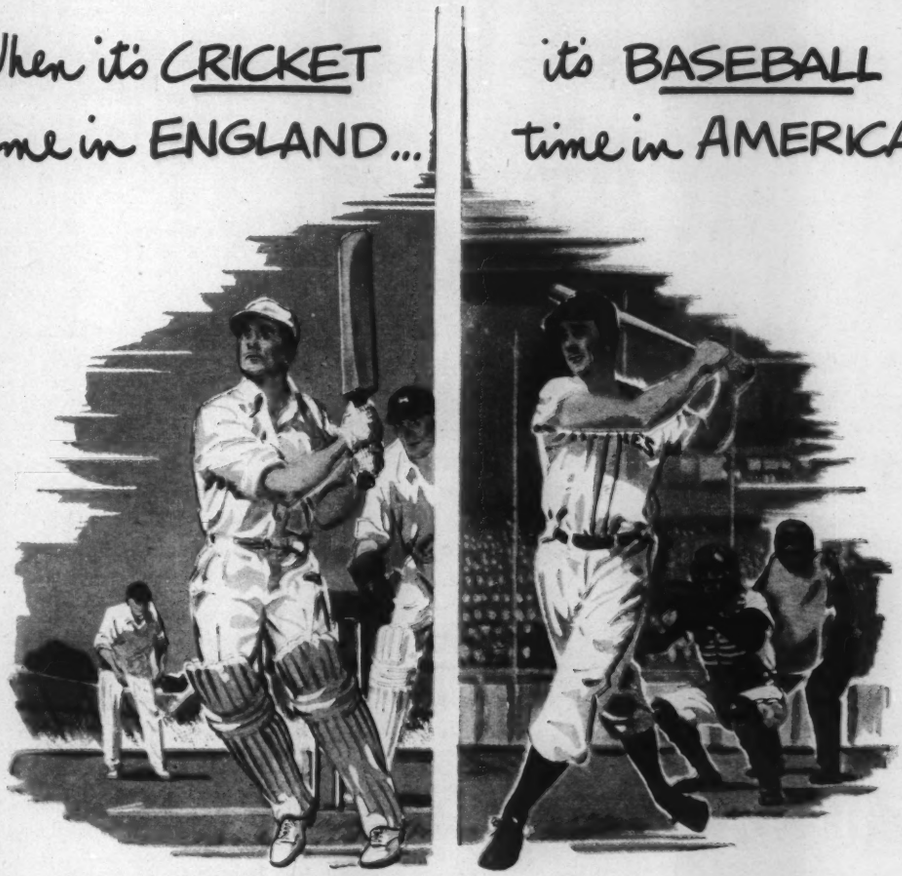

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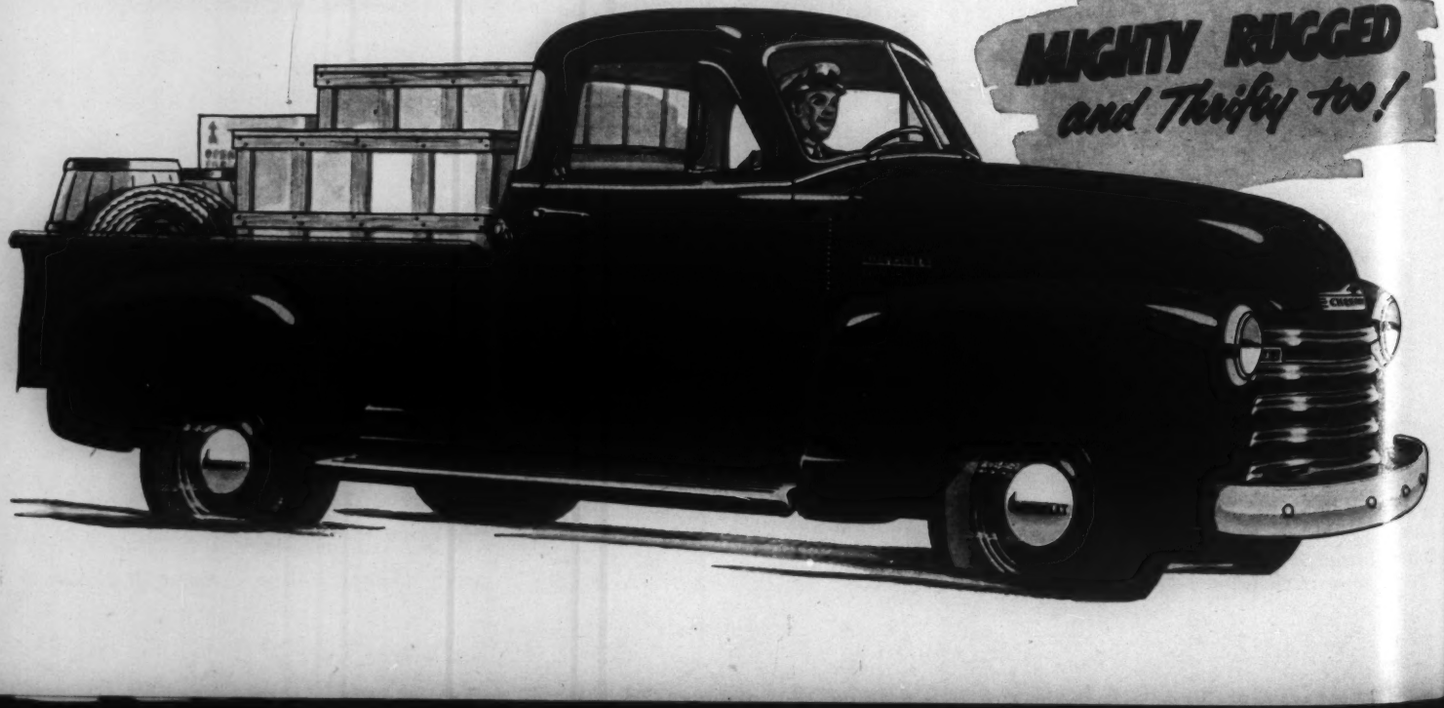

The Loneliest Parliamentarian

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

Speaker can "name" a Member and, on the motion of the House, order his suspension "from the service of this House." If the turmoil is beyond all calming, the Speaker can suspend the sitting until things have cooled. Usually, however, his mere displeasure is enough.

It is an odd thing, but the House is always best-behaved when the Speaker is away. If he is invited, say, to make a visit abroad, as when Col. Clifton Brown conveyed a gift of books to the University of Caen after the war, he has to ask the permission of the House. It is always given with a cheer, but the mere fact that it is given, in effect puts the House "on its honor", as they say at school, to be "good" until he returns. Those disciplinary powers on which the House depends in the last resort for protection against itself cannot be passed to anyone while the Speaker is away.

ON OCCASION the Speaker can take on a timeless, terrifying authority. As, for instance, when one Member was dismissed from that postwar Parliament, and another was admonished. The House had taken its decisions; the Speaker was to implement them. For those few moments the House ceased to be a collection of lounge-suited moderns. It took on an awful majesty. It was—the House of Commons, above the law, the House that once confined a Lord Mayor of London in the Clock Tower. The Speaker was in his tricorne hat, which he only dons in great moments. As for the House, it might have been composed of men in any costume in its long history. The very language used by the Speaker was imposing in its dignity, " . . . a gross affront to Members . . . a contempt of this House", he said to the Member who was expelled for publishing "words which contained unfounded imputations against the conduct of Members of this House." To the Member who was reprimanded, the Speaker said, "The House has adjudged you guilty of corruptly accepting payment for information which you obtained from your fellow-Members under obligation of secrecy. If other Members acted as you did, it would be impossible to maintain that mutual confidence without which the system under which you work would break down. Your conduct, which has been publicly exposed, lowers not only yourself, but the House in public esteem.

"In the name of the House, I accordingly reprimand you for your offence against its honor," he said to the white-faced man who was standing in his usual place amid the rows of quiet Members. It was unforgettable.

Yet the Speaker is always essentially human. He above all knows when a touch of humor can make both sides almost kin. No one knows better how to prick the bubble of anger with a nicely worded comment. No one appeals more earnestly for the cut and thrust of debate than the Speaker who has to listen to all speeches and who never, or hardly ever, makes a speech himself beyond saying "The question is . . ." (he said that more than two thousand times in the postwar Parliament). Occasionally he has an announcement to make, and then he will rise and say, with great satisfaction, "Now I am going to make a speech," and the House will give him a hearty cheer. Or, if he is trying to make himself heard in an argument, he will say, "Perhaps I should be allowed to speak if I want to . . ."

When the House is sleepy from late sittings, the Speaker is the sleepiest of all. Even if the House is in Committee, say in those regular all-nighters on the Finance Bill, the Speaker must always be ready to return instantly to the Chamber in case of trouble which the Chairman of Committees, lacking the Speaker's disciplinary powers, is unable to quiet. In the postwar Parliament there were more all-night sittings than at any time since the Irishmen began to turn Parliament upside down at the turn of the century. It was the same when the nightly "prayers" began in 1951. An ordinary Member of Parliament has at least a chance of sleeping late the next morning. The Speaker has none, for he has duties in the morning before he sweeps through the Central Lobby in his stately little procession at 2.25 for Questions. The longest sitting which Col. Clifton Brown had to face in that Parliament was on the Bill to nationalize Iron and Steel. The House sat for 21 hours and 48 minutes. But this was by no means a House of Commons endurance record. There have been many longer sittings in Parliament's history. In those early days of active combat with the Throne, the Commons kept the Speaker in the Chair, refused to let him leave, for three days and nights. And when one Speaker died under the strain they elected another to carry on.

MR. BALDWIN once called the Speaker's eye, "The most elusive organ that Nature has ever yet created." In his calling of Members in debate, the Speaker is guided by nothing but the desire to attain the "cut and thrust", that sharpening discussion that shapes legislation by argument. He selects Members from each party alternately, appeals constantly to them to keep their speeches short. At the beginning of a debate he will pointedly tell the House that an enormous number of Members has told him they would like to take part, and will use that as an excuse for yet another appeal for that crisp debate which he loves best to hear.

With one Speaker the House found his eye much easier to catch. The trouble was that Members never knew when they had caught it, for that particular Speaker had so pronounced a squint that his "eye" would seem to light simultaneously on several Members.

The Speaker is Parliament's greatest connoisseur of speeches. Speaker Lowther once calculated that he had sat through 35,000 of them. Today Mr. Speaker Morrison listens to about a million words a month!

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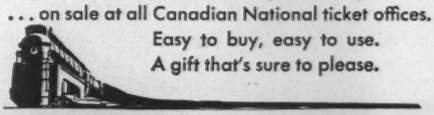

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The Path of the United Church

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Joint Union Committee are these: "We draw attention to the fact that the spirit of unity has characterized the Churches of Canada from the dawn of her history. Each of the churches now uniting is a United Church. The present Union, now consummated, is but another step toward the wider union of Evangelical Churches, not only in Canada but throughout the world."

The growth of the United Church keeps pace with the growth of the Canadian population. Recently released census figures for 1951 indicate a total population of 14,009,429 with the following figures for the major religious groups: Roman Catholic, 6,069,496 which is approximately 43.32 per cent of the population; the United Church of Canada, 2,867,271 or approximately 20.46 per cent; the Anglicans 2,060,720 or 14.7 per cent; the Presbyterians 781,747 or 5.58 per cent; the Baptists 519,585; the Lutherans 444,923; the Jews 204,836; the Greek Catholics 190,831; and the Greek Orthodox 172,271.

It is well known that these government census figures include hundreds of thousands of people with very nominal Church connection. Like other Evangelical Communions, the United Church lists as "members" only those who have made a public profession of faith when in their teens or later. The total of these "members in full communion" was listed in the statistics of the United Church for 1950 as 821,199 and the total number of persons under pastoral oversight for the same year was given as 1,965,300. The discrepancy between this later figure, which may be taken as the United Church's own estimate of its constituency, and the 2,867,271 reported as belonging to the United Church by the Dominion census of 1951, indicates the large number of either lapsed or potential members who are beyond the cognizance of any congregation in this migrating age.

THIS situation doubtless holds true of all Communions. It indicates two major problems which confront the Churches of this generation: (a) to keep the amazingly large number of people who frequently move from one locality to another actively identified with their religious community, and (b) to bring the ministrations of the Church to the new concentrations of people.

To cope with this latter problem the United Church General Council of 1950 gave a strong lead. Church extension was designated as a major project. In addition to large appropriations from general funds for expansion in home mission areas, the General Council called upon the Church at large to raise $2,500,000 within a period of from three to five years—these sums to be raised, administered and spent locally in our more rapidly expanding cities and to be used chiefly in the form of loans from a "revolving fund" to build scores of new suburban churches.

The United Church has successfully completed more than one ambitious financial campaign within the past decade. In the early 1940's a crippling deficit of $1,700,000 in its missionary funds, incurred during the protracted depression years of the 1930's, was completely wiped out. Then, through the experienced leadership of able business executives from among its membership, $5 million was added to the capital of the Pension Fund to put it on a sound financial basis. Another group of influential lay members of the church has been instrumental in having the minimum salary for ministers raised from $1,800 with a furnished house in 1948 to $2,600 with a furnished house in 1952, thus substantially closing the gap between the former minimum and the soaring cost of living.

GIVINGS to the missionary and general funds now amount to more than $3 million annually: This is double the amount contributed in 1939 at the end of the depression years, but not much more than was contributed in 1929 before the depression began. Nor, in terms of purchasing power, is it a great deal more than the $1,500,000 that was contributed in 1939. Nonetheless, the increase in givings, though reflecting the general high level of prosperity, did not come automatically. It is the result of able and persistent leadership from promotional headquarters down. As this source of inspiration constantly and truthfully reminds the Church, $3 million is a sum that represents generous giving on the part of many but, in terms of the 1951 Dominion census figure of 2,867,271 United Church people, it represents not much more than $1 per person per year and, even in terms of the Church's own figure of 821,199 communicant members, it represents less than $4 per member per year.

True to the tradition of the three Communions which formed the Union, the United Church stresses

RT. REV. C. M. NICHOLSON, whose office as Moderator (1952) terminates this year.

THE REV. G. PRESTON MACLEOD *is minister of Knox United Church, Calgary, Alberta.*

the partnership of religion and sound learning as vital both to religion and to the national culture. An extensive system of educational institutions under the control of the United Church, or in affiliation with it, stretches from coast to coast. There are ten secondary schools and junior colleges. There are three strong arts and science colleges at the university level, Mount Allison in Sackville, NB, Victoria in Toronto, and United College in Winnipeg. There are eight theological colleges, each on the campus of an important university, in Halifax, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Although special commissions investigating the policy in theological education have more than once recommended retrenchment or amalgamation of some of these theological colleges, the General Council has consistently adhered to the policy of keeping them all open. It has now moved to strengthen them further, both in staff and buildings, to serve the more populous Canada of tomorrow. Campaigns for more recruits for the ministry are being actively pursued. Something over a hundred new ministers are graduated annually.

The supply has almost caught up to the replacements required annually because of death or retirement. But it is not yet sufficient to overtake the accumulated shortage of ministers, with the resultant neglect of fields, especially in the west. In its need the Church has turned to devoted laymen. One hundred and thirty-five "lay supplies" are giving full time leadership to pastoral charges.

Women are also in increasing demand for various types of service in the church. Through the United Church Training School, which is to be housed in a new $600,000 building on the Victoria College campus in Toronto, a steady stream of young women go out each year to full time service both at home and overseas.

INHERITING the overseas work already established by each of the three uniting branches, the United Church is deeply committed to the propagation of Christianity as a universal faith. Its overseas missions spread east and west, from Angola in Portuguese West Africa — inherited from the Congregationalists—to Trinidad (Presbyterian); Japan (Methodist) and Central India (Presbyterian). Both Methodist and Presbyterian Churches pioneered three extensive missions in China: one in Honan Province in North China, one in Czechwan Province in West China, and one in South China; and one in Korea. With the exception of Korea, where contact with these people is still maintained as far as possible, these are now cut off by the "bamboo curtain", though all who have worked with the Christian communities there are confident that the faith still lives in the hearts of the people, and that their labors will not be ultimately lost, nor the door forever closed.

Other fields of endeavor are in prospect. In the non-Communist fields already mentioned extensive evangelistic, educational, medical and agricultural missions are being carried on by 125 missionaries working under the Board of Overseas Missions, and 108 missionaries of the Woman's Missionary Society (as well as 168, including associate workers) in Canada—all in all, an important share in world-wide Christianity, and in the Church's pioneering witness to the power and the wisdom of goodwill in a self-seeking world.

Theologically, the United Church has given purposeful effort to interpreting the historic Christian faith to the contemporary mind. A Statement of Faith has been produced and a Catechism based upon it which set forth the affirmations of the historic creeds in the language of today.

The United Church Publishing House, the largest in Canada, produces a complete range of promotional and educational materials for the Church, from pamphlets and periodicals to books of major size and importance. While this is its major purpose and function, the Publishing House also makes a notable contribution through the Ryerson Press to the development of Canadian literature in the fields of fiction, poetry and general culture.

As the stress on education, already referred to, indicates, the conviction that religion and learning must go together in confident partnership is strongly characteristic of the theological emphasis of the United Church. Among its ministry and informed membership, the results and methods of what is called the historical study of the Scriptures are generally accepted, along with the conviction that truth cannot discredit faith but only illuminate it.

WITHIN a common profession of faith in Christ as Saviour and Lord, freedom of individual judgment is recognized with regard to details of interpretation of the Biblical and theological puzzles which have disturbed thinking minds through the centuries. The result is a church acknowledging the Scriptures, the historic creeds and the New Testament sacraments as its standards, and a membership encouraged to maintain fellowship with fellow Christians of differing viewpoint, within a broad range of "diversity in unity". Furthermore, respect for the personal integrity of the individual Christian and insistence upon his personal responsibility in thought and belief provide constant incentives to him to progress through doubt to first-hand affirmations till he "find a stronger faith his own".

A Church which affirms its mission in terms of responsibility for Christianizing life in this world has always to combat the besetting weaknesses of complacency and a too easy conformity to the prevailing secular outlook.

A Church that strives to educate its people toward increased dignity and order in worship and away from a ragged spontaneity, as the United Church does in its Book of Common Order, may fall into the pitfalls of formalism. Seeking to train its membership to more mature aesthetic standards in music and hymnody, it

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HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG

may fail to carry some folk who miss the zeal and the swing of familiar Gospel songs set to popular music, and may find a fringe of its people turning to one expression or another of "the old time religion".

A Church which stresses the place of reason in belief may tend to a barren rationalism and fail to trust the positive dynamic of absolute faith.

A Church which puts its main emphasis on consistent religious nurture through the gradual process of Christian education and the pervasive influences of the religious community may lose the capacity and the incentive to win the unconverted by the direct appeals of evangelism.

Within a broad range of tolerated differences, the United Church seeks both to foster genuine faith and devotion at the personal level, and also to build personal faith into loyal churchmanship at the community level. There is a better appreciation of historic liturgies, but characteristic forms of worship still incline to ordered simplicity with room for spontaneity. Great stress is placed on preaching as the declaration and interpretation of the enduring Gospel. The laudable concern for presenting religion convincingly to the educated mind sometimes leans to over-intellectualism. Evangelistic services were much commoner in the previous generation, at least in the Methodist Church, until they gave place to the more systematic methods of Christian education. However, there are signs that the pendulum is swinging back.

The churches are responding to the need for an evangelism that will win a genuine response. Notable of late have been the mass evangelistic missions conducted by Rev. Charles B. Templeton, once of the Church of the Nazarene in Toronto, now a minister of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., who devotes one third of his time to Canada for evangelistic missions under the auspices of the United Church.

The "social gospel" has always been a major concern in the United Church. There are the persisting works of mercy built up over the years, the downtown institutional churches, the frontier hospitals the redemptive homes for delinquents, the homes for the aged and infirm, which the churches have pioneered for years.

THE MEMBERSHIP at large does not always fully endorse the stand of the ministerial leadership and of the Church courts on the preservation of a non-commercial Sunday, the liquor trade, gambling, or social security. Nonetheless, the Church is called to stir lazy consciences out of comfortable contentment with a sometimes very unwholesome status quo or an easy-going acquiescence in the prevailing drift.

One cannot read the "Letters from Readers" section of the *United Church Observer* without being impressed by the great variety of ideas on points of doctrine, worship, Christian conduct or social ethics.

Here is a Church of the Canadian people, solidly in the historic stream of evangelical Christianity and reaching out in fellowship with world Christianity, a Church with strong leadership, both lay and clerical. Here is a Church furthermore whose real life is not at the top but at the local level where the Spirit moves individual hearts and wills to faith and devotion and religious reality, where a multitude of earnest people, each in his own way, exercise "the priesthood of all believers."

After ten years of experience of Union a Declaration of Faith was adopted by the General Council in 1936 and reaffirmed by that body in 1950, the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Union. It is as follows:

". . . the United Church of Canada reaffirms before the world its faith in the ideals and principles which brought it into being. In the light of . . . experience it has found these ideals to be eminently practicable in their out-working, and in the quest of them its members have found an enriched and deepened fellowship human and divine. In a renewed conviction of the worth of inclusive Christian fellowship the United Church of Canada is prepared, as opportunity may offer and as God may direct, to seek with other Christian communions further development of its ideals, whether by increased cooperation, organic union or otherwise, and so fulfil its purpose of being not merely a united, but a uniting Church."

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BUSINESS COMMENT

Jobs and Immigrants

by Michael Young

BACK IN THE 1880's a British writer had some pretty pessimistic things to say about the future of Canada's West. He was not impressed with the prospects of the embryo Canadian Pacific Railway. To cautious British investors of that period he wrote: "The Canadian Pacific Railway will run, if it is ever finished, through a country frost-bound for seven or eight months in the year, and will connect, with the Western part of the Dominion, a province which embraces about as forbidding a country as any on the face of the earth. British Columbia is a barren, cold, mountain country that is not worth keeping. Fifty railroads could not galvanize it into prosperity. . ."

The error of such assertions, and others like the history-book comment by one of the French kings that he wasn't going to worry about the barn (Canada) while the house (France) was burning down, was proved long before the current development boom — though perhaps in the dead of a prairie winter the enormity of the error wasn't so apparent.

Today, however, there are signs that Canadians themselves are, without meaning to, endorsing those pessimistic opinions. It's most apparent in the matter of immigration where the cry is raised that there isn't enough work to allow full employment for a rapidly expanding labor force. The complaint turns up under odd circumstances, which serves to emphasize the importance it holds and also its lack of validity.

At its convention last month the Trades and Labor Congress had some harsh things to say to the Federal Government on the matter of housing. There are lots of facts, figures, and examples to back up the complaint that the shortage of decent housing and the prevalence of slums are "two of the worst dangers faced by our democratic civilization." But there appears to have been some fuzzy thinking on cause and cure.

Reports on the TLC meeting indicate that the union men laid more emphasis on the Government's "wide open" *(sic)* immigration policy than on the high cost of home construction as the cause of over-crowding and slums. The argument is difficult to maintain in the face of Toronto real estate figures: These reveal that, since the beginning of 1952, one out of every three resales of homes in that city has been to a new Canadian who, since he was limited in the amount of capital he could bring over with him, managed to raise the funds for the down payment by hard work and saving once he got here. Immigrants, it appears, have either directly or indirectly been putting up much of the capital for new homes.

If this criticism of the rate of immigration is difficult to maintain in the face of the facts of home buying, it loses all validity when, at the same TLC convention, a spokesman for the carpenters complains that the serious cutback in housing last fall was one of the factors in the increase in unemployment during the winter: a cutback in home construction can hardly be checked by reducing the inflow of new citizens who, evidently, tend to become home owners.

What the argument boils down to, of course, is a fear of surplus labor, and housing was just another peg on which to hang a perennial complaint. When you add up the things that are being done in this country and the things that have yet to be done, it's

B. B. HAYES

The appointment of Mr. B. B. Hayes as a Director of The National Life Assurance Company of Canada has been announced by Mr. Robert Fennell, Q.C., President of the Company.

Mr. Hayes is President and General Manager of Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company Ltd., Barrymore Cloth Company Limited, Barrymore Furniture Company and other affiliated companies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 97

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending 30th September, 1952, payable by cheque dated 15th October, 1952, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on 30th September, 1952.

By Order of the Board,

J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
28th August, 1952.

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable October 15th, 1952, to shareholders of record September 15th, 1952;

Thirty-five cents per share on the Preferred Shares $20 par $1.40 Series;

Fifty cents per share on the Class A Shares.

Winnipeg, Man.,
August 30th, 1952.

EBEN GOVAN,
Secretary

A Regular Check-up . . .

It is accepted that a regular medical check-up is excellent practice. It will help the individual to spot physical or organic troubles, sometimes before they start, or at least in time to take preventive steps. It is the old story . . . "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure".

In the field of investment a regular "check-up" is equally important because it is only by regular review and critical appraisal of security holdings that the best investment results can be obtained. Nor is it simply a matter of avoiding trouble . . . from time to time attractive opportunities for investment may arise and, with regular supervision, adjustments may be made which will permit the investor to take advantage of such situations.

Here are a few examples of just what we mean. Through the daily newspapers, the financial press and by mail, investors are advised of bond and stock redemptions, dividend payments, issuance of rights, exchanges of securities and many other developments of importance. The investor who fails to see these notices may unnecessarily suffer loss of income and even capital. A regular check-up on these matters is important. In addition, and apart from this purely routine side of the business, there is the much broader field of investment selection. The latter calls for continuous study of business and financial trends and analyses of individual companies and industries.

Unfortunately, most investors are too busy with their own affairs to keep abreast of all the details affecting the field of investment. Keeping abreast is a full time job . . . our job.

We make no claim to psychic powers in the matter of investment advice, but we do know that a regular check-up of your security holdings is a good way to assure continued investment health.

The check-up habit is good . . . good common sense.

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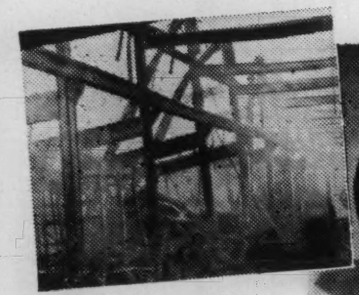
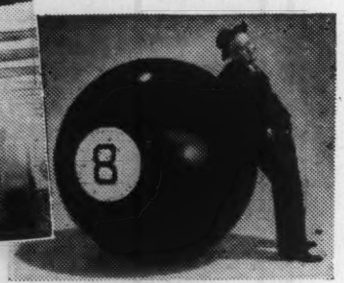
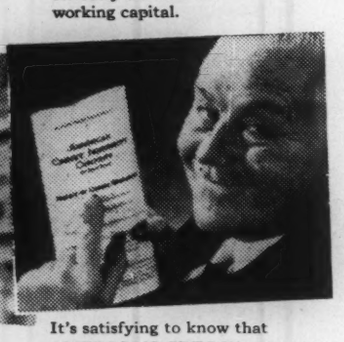




"[redacted] Company, one of our biggest customers, couldn't pay us because a tornado had wiped out their plant.

That would have put us right behind the eight ball . . . seriously affected our working capital.



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hard to understand why there should be complaints about shortage of employment opportunities.

That underemployment does exist in some sections and at some seasons can't be denied, but it reflects more on how industry, labor and government have used the inherent wealth of Canada than on the nature or quantity of that wealth itself, or on the number of people who come to Canada to share its development and use.

When the annual product of the nation is subjected to a mad grab whether in the form of excessively high wage demands, excessively high prices charged, or excessively high taxes taken, there's little chance for investment planning (either private or government) for the efficient development of the opportunities the country offers. The resulting dislocation produces, among other things, unemployment while there's necessary work to be done. This happens whether there's a wide open immigration policy or no immigration at all.

The Canadian economist, Dr. Gilbert Jackson, recently estimated that in order to maintain the current rate of increase in our personal standards of living, and at the same time provide for projected population growth, we will have to increase our gross national product at a rate of 4 per cent per year compounded. To do this, from here on in the rate of investment will have to be 20 per cent of the gross national product each year. With the national pie being subjected to frantic grabs from all directions, there's not likely to be much more than crumbs left for investment purposes since the investors aren't in a position to grab.

AS A RESULT the investment capital that provides employment may not be available in sufficient quantity to support the compounded four per cent increase in our gross national product. The resulting unemployment can hardly be blamed on immigration.

In the same vein when prices are pushed up out of all proportion to the common income level by, for instance, wage demands of one powerful group, the resulting fall in sales, and the advent of lay-offs within that group, can hardly be blamed on an influx of new citizens.

But because we are inclined, as groups, to over simplify, the rate of immigration is likely to catch much of the blame for growing ranks of jobless. In this respect the reaction is similar to that of the 1930's when various pressure groups thought they could bolster the country's economy by keeping foreign-made goods off the domestic market. There are only a few die-hards who cling to that fallacy now, but the fact that one over-simplification has been proven to be not only useless, but also dangerous, hasn't eliminated the tendency to look for a ready scapegoat when the going gets tough. If carried to extremes in the matter of immigration it wouldn't have such bad effects as to prove the pessimists of the last century correct, to be sure, but it would make them much less wrong.

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"Certificate of Registry No. C 1381 has been issued, authorizing The Great Lakes Reinsurance Company of Toronto, Canada, to transact the business of Fire Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance and Personal Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited Hail Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance, Weather Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as insured under a policy of Fire Insurance, limited to the business of reinsurance only. V. R. Willemson has been appointed Chief Agent.".

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on

1st OCTOBER, 1952,

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th September, 1952.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES PETTIT,
Manager.

September 4th, 1952

U.S. BUSINESS

Tourist Trend

by R. L. Hoadley

ONE MILLION Americans will spend a billion dollars on foreign travel this year. That sounds like a big trek. It is almost twice as much as foreign tourists will spend in the U.S. Even so, American tourist expenditures are lagging by a full billion dollars from what one would expect they'd be.

One of New York's largest banks, in a memorandum to its clients, recently pointed out that Americans spent $651 million abroad in 1929. Today U.S. disposable income is running nearly three times as high as it did 20 years ago. But instead of a $2 billion tourist trade in 1952, these expenditures are only about one-half that figure.

U.S. travel outlays in Canada, Mexico and the West Indies have kept closer pace with spendable income than has travel to Europe. The bank study showed that Canada and the West Indies accounted last year for 46 per cent of total U.S. travel expenditures. American tourists spent $178 million in Canada in 1929. In 1951 the total had jumped to $262 million. But Mexico made an even better showing. Its share of U.S. travel spending rose from less than 8 per cent in 1929 to 22 per cent last year or from $36 million to $162 million. The latter figure was nearly 50 per cent as great as U.S. 1951 merchandise imports from Mexico.

The great improvement in highway systems and tourist facilities, plus expanded provision by government agencies, do not entirely explain the popularity of Canada and Mexico with U.S. tourists. The National City Bank study makes the point that travel in Canada and Mexico received a strong stimulus during the post-depression years when many people could no longer afford trips to Europe.

Europe attracted only 27 per cent of American tourist dollars in 1951. However, a new postwar record probably will be established this year. The Atlantic run has a number of new steamships and air travel costs have been cut substantially. Counterpart funds in the Marshall Aid program have been used to modernize and extend tourist facilities.

Meanwhile, more foreign tourists are visiting the U.S. They spent $444 million there in 1951 against $363 million two years earlier. Canadians accounted for 53 per cent of the total in 1951. Excluding Mexico, Latin American travellers have been spending more money in the U.S. than Americans have spent below the Rio Grande. Canada is nearing that position.

WSA

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221 A-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta. — 407 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE PREFERRED SHARES

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared the following dividends for the three months ending 30th September, 1952.

4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

No. 16, $1.19 per share, payable on 1st October, 1952. The said dividend will be payable on or after said date in respect of shares specified in any share warrant on presentation of dividend coupon No. 16 at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

No. 22, $1.00 per share, payable on 1st October, 1952. The said dividend will be payable on or after said date in respect of shares specified in any share warrant on presentation of dividend coupon No. 22 at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

By Order of the Board

J. A. BRICE, Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
28th August, 1952.

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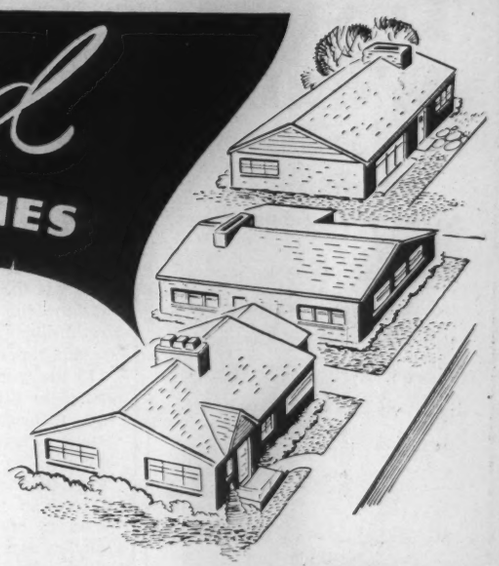

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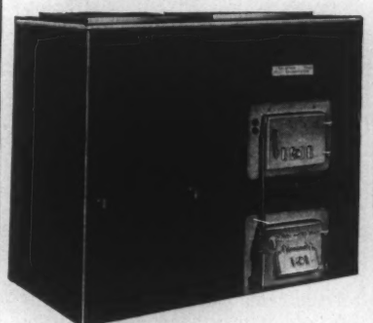

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BOOK REVIEWS

Brave New Machine World

PLAYER PIANO — by Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. — *Saunders—$3.75.*

by John L. Watson

READERS of "Player Piano" will be reminded of Orwell, and more strikingly still of Huxley, for the subject of this novel is the world of the (not-too-distant) future in which human liberty has been all but extinguished, not by the triumph of any of the current political "isms", but by the victory of technology. Like Huxley's "Brave New World" it is essentially a benevolent tyranny which has enslaved man only through the application of bad logic and unmoral philosophy. It is the triumph of the American Dream, the logical working out of the proposition that leisure is the goal of civilization, the machine the savior of man and the cost-of-living index the measure of human happiness.

In the world of 19-? there are machines to do almost everything that was formerly done by hands and brains, from the simplest factory operation to the most complex long-range planning. The Third Industrial Revolution has relieved man of the necessity of using his brains, as the First relieved him of the need to use his muscles and the Second of the need to use his hands. The emergence of the machine as the dominant factor in civilization has drastically altered the pattern of society.

There are now three social classes: the engineers and managers who are the real rulers; the small group of marginal workers whose function has not been entirely usurped; and the new proletariat — the unemployed whose jobs, and whose whole *raison d'être*, have been taken from them and who are obliged to enrol, for want of anything better to do, in the Reconstruction and Reclamation Corps (the "Reeks and Wrecks"). These are the disinherited, the unneeded who have lost their claim to usefulness and have been denied the blessing of work because they cannot work as efficiently or as economically as the machines.

The story concerns the attempt—glorious in its failure—of one of the engineers, sensitive, disillusioned Paul Proteus, to lead a revolution against the system he has come to despise. The revolution fails, from a practical point of view, because the insurgents are not strong enough or well enough organized to succeed; but its real failure is due to the fact that the ingenious Yankee rebels, having destroyed the machines, cannot resist the unholy joy of putting them back together again.

As in so many novels of this kind, ingenuity overpowers imagination; the situations are brilliantly contrived and the thesis is put forward with immense conviction but the characters have no reality. They are less real than the machines—though that, too, may be true of the world of tomorrow.

The best parts of the book are the funny ones, above all the description of the annual excursion to "The Meadows", the industry-sponsored resort where key executives from all over the nation are sent to be re-charged with faith and enthusiasm for the System—the National Association of Manufacturers' version of a Butlin holiday camp. Here Mr. Vonnegut is revealed as a lively and original satirist with a wonderfully observing eye and a healthy sense of fun.

—E. H. Shepard

"YEAR IN, YEAR OUT"

"Doing Their Best"

PRISONERS OF HOPE—by Michael Calvert—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.50.*

by Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns

THIS BOOK is not about prisoners, except in a metaphorical sense: the misleading title is from a text used by Maj.-Gen. Orde Wingate in a tactical instruction—"Turn to the stronghold, ye prisoners of hope." (Zechariah, IX, 12.) I note, by the way, that two verses before occurs the passage, "His dominion shall be from sea to sea," sometimes used as Canada's motto, but seldom identified.

But to the book. It is the story of how the Brigade which Calvert commanded in Wingate's Long Range Penetration Force campaigned in North Burma in 1944. The Force, developed from Wingate's Chindit Brigade, operated in an area about 100 miles square, on the lines of communication of the Japanese divisions that were opposing the British-Indian 14th Army, and General "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell's Chinese-American force.

It was flown in, and then supplied entirely by air, through a combination of light aircraft, gliders and "Dakotas". How this was accomplished, and the detailed account of the fighting methods should be most valuable reading for any serving soldier, airman, or military student. Although the book has been compared to "Eastern Approaches" and "Private Army", I do not believe it would have the same appeal to the general reader.

It is encouraging to learn how a brigade composed principally of British infantrymen, and not specially selected volunteers either, was made into jungle fighters who beat the Japanese at this game, reversing the dismal story of Malaya and Burma in 1942. Writes Calvert, after recounting the Brigade's hard-won victory at Mogaung:

"My more than decimated, diseased, starving, weary, mud-soaked troops fought to defeat an enemy who dared to consider that he was better than they, and fought in this forgotten corner for the British Empire and for all that the word British meant to them, as their forebears had fought for generations, just doing their best according to their beliefs."

There are excellent maps, but no index.

—E. H. Shepard

CHAPTER HEADING

Why and Wherefore

YEAR IN, YEAR OUT — by A. A. Milne — *Methuen and British Book Service—$3.25.*

by Lucy Van Gogh

MR. MILNE has a peculiar genius for tearing to pieces, by the most devastating logic developed with the most charming humor, the foolish ideas to which people with little logic and no humor cling so tenaciously. In this collection of short essays (Mr. Milne is now really a columnist) he tears to pieces with equal skill the idea that Bacon wrote Shakespeare, the idea that the atom bomb is morally different from any previous weapon, and the idea that Shaw's *Candida* was anything else but "an ordinary self-deceiving, self-centred, self-protecting, complacent, attitudinizing"—the noun is a short word which is not quite "minx" but Mr. Milne can't think of it.

A mixture of Socrates and Lewis Carroll, with just a slight touch of Swift. Nobody could read this book without thinking more sensibly about the world ever after. For example, Mr. Milne has discovered why people listen to the radio, no matter what awful tosh it may be radiating. They are responding to something that "calls to them"—and not merely the voice of the broadcaster; "the marvels of science; the community feeling that ten million other people are listening too; the comforting thought that now they need not make conversation, need not read, need not do anything; just listen . . ." How too utterly true!

Needed: Mr. Lower

BRITAIN AND THE DOMINIONS—by W. P. Brock—*Macmillan—$3.50.*

by R. A. Farquharson

WITH "Britain and the Dominions", the Cambridge University press has launched a five volume Commonwealth History. The next volume will deal exclusively with Canada. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa will follow with the writers giving to each country its place in Commonwealth and in the modern world.

The fact that others are to follow

should be remembered by the reader of this first volume because there are a good many times when one might feel that in the overall picture W. R. Brock had relied too much on British documents and had not got the impact of opinion in the colonies which did so much to bring about the Commonwealth as we know it today. For instance, the fight for responsible government in Canada which, perhaps, more than any other single constitutional battle led to the new vision of empire, is portrayed as being guided by successive governors who faced "a formidable task with moderation and good sense."

Canadian historians have not left the impression that the Tories before Elgin's day "had far more popular support" and the view that had these Tory extremists been allowed a free hand, the French Canadians might have been driven into rebellion, is different. Mr. Brock writes that the governors of this period sought to build up a strong moderate party which would draw in the best from both Conservative and Liberal camps and reconcile the French by fair treatment.

"In the long run this policy was triumphantly successful and was largely responsible for the stable and reasonable character of modern Canadian politics." Baldwin and Lafontaine get no credit which all seems to go to the governors, though Mr. Brock does remark that Elgin's two predecessors had relied "upon a bare Tory majority supported by influence and corruption."

The author, who shows an amazing grasp of complex problems in all parts of the colonies and Commonwealth, makes the incredible statement that the Dominions are *not completely independent in foreign affairs.* He sees an advantage in this as they can make use of British diplomatic and consular representatives where they have none of their own. "The Dominions," he writes "can be sure that Great Britain will back them up if they get into trouble, but there is no guarantee that they will support Britain."

Obviously Mr. Brock did not consult historian Arthur Lower before he wrote his Canadian chapters.

But aside from points such as these "Britain and the Dominions" gives a fascinating picture of the integrated political and economic forces which led to the growth of the British Empire. The effect of free trade on imperialism, the effect of freeing the slaves on imperial relations, particularly in South Africa, are two of the issues effectively dealt with. The South African portion of the book is particularly interesting.

Mr. Brock gives the picture of the wave of Empire sentiment which developed at the end of Victoria's reign. "Annexations which would have aroused a storm of protest before 1870 were enthusiastically welcomed after 1885." . . . "If Disraeli had lost support by trying a forward policy, Gladstone lost still more by trying to put it in reverse."

But in the South African war Imperialism "received a shock from which it never fully recovered."

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and report they are looking forward to the next selection. Please—could we hear, some time, about books chosen and how you arrive at your selections?

■ First of a series of Smith's Literary luncheons will be in honor of Miss MAZO DE LA ROCHE in Toronto on Oct. 15. B. K. SANDWELL will be chairman. By coincidence the luncheon marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the civic luncheon Toronto gave to Miss de la Roche when "Jalna" won the largest literary prize ever awarded a Canadian. A new book "A Boy in the House", not part of the "Jalna" series will be out this fall.

■ STORM JAMESON'S books have been translated into German, Czech, French, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Spanish and Polish. After University days, this brilliant English writer started her career as a copywriter in a London publicity agency. Copy writing is superlative training for getting the most from the least in the market of words.

■ AL ROSEN, veteran producer, who reads every theatrical script sent to him, tells playwrights, budding and full-blown:

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■ MRS. WALLACE WILSON, a charming person, wife of an outstanding Vancouver doctor, has written "Equations of Love" which we hope to put our hands on in the almost immediate future. She is also author of "Hetty Dorval".

■ MAX FREEDMAN, thoughtful Ottawa Correspondent of *Winnipeg Free Press*, drew our attention to V. S. Pritchett's appraisal of CARSON MCCULLERS in *The New Statesmen and Nation*. Writing of "The Ballad of the Sad Café", the distinguished critic observes:

"Such a genius is Miss Carson McCullers, the most remarkable novelist, I think, to come out of America for a generation."

Miss McCullers is concerned much of the time with the deterioration of certain Southern types and psychological studies of youth. "Member of the Wedding", which we saw within the year in Toronto, was one of her plays on the latter theme.

Mr. Pritchett, who is quite unrestrained in his admiration for the novelist, continues:

"She is a regional writer from the South—behind her lies that classified and melancholy authority, that indifference to shock, which seem more European than American."—*Rica*

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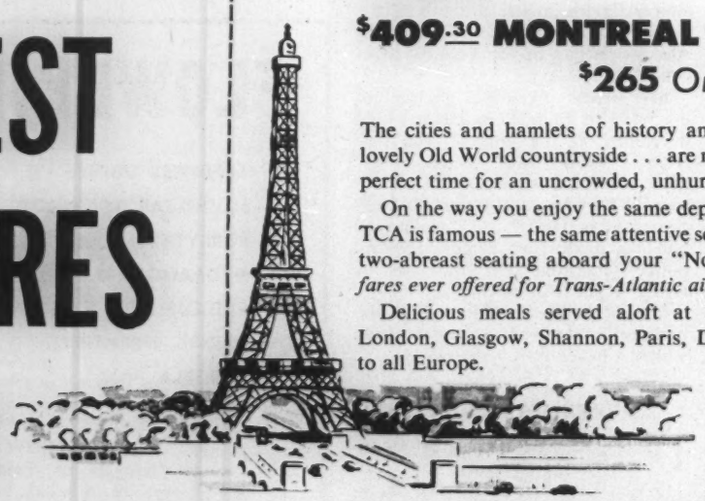

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PORTS OF CALL

Brilliant Fall Season in Paris

by Willis Player

WHEN the first touch of fall tints the leaves along the Seine, Paris takes off her summer make-up and welcomes back her Parisians. The French, who greet their visitors in the spring, return from their summer hide-a-ways just in time to wave goodbye. And the curtain goes up on a city the summer guests can only imagine.

The coming season in the French capital is expected to out-sparkle the gaiety and activity of any period since the war. The French feel prosperous and, with a banner tourist summer behind them, they have something to celebrate. They are hoping the off-season traveller will join in their festivity.

The brilliant social and cultural whirl begins on October 2nd with a special all-star charity show with Maurice Chevalier. On the serious side, the Paris Opera is putting on again Paul Dukas' controversial "Les Indes Gallantes" during part of which the audience gets sprayed with perfume. For those who think this isn't quite dignified enough for opera, there will be traditional performances of Aida, The Marriage of Figaro, and many other well-known operas. There will be new programs for the Paris Symphony and for the three ballet companies.

AT THE Comédie Française, Jean Sarment's new adaptation of "Romeo and Juliet" will be offered and also, for the first time in 27 years in Paris, Molière's "Don Juan."

On the lighter side the cabarets are full of talent. The sad songs of Edith Piaf, the romantic songs of Jean Sablon, and the pleasant humor of Charles Trent will all be available. The Folies Bergère hopes to feature Josephine Baker and the irresistibly funny Peters sisters. Mistinguette, 80 years old and loved by all, will also be around.

—Pan American World Airways

MONTMARTRE AND SACRE COEUR

Hot jazz lovers will find the little cabarets of St. Germain de Prés on the left bank jumping to the music of Sidney Bechet, Claude Luter, and Mezz Mezzrow.

For many travellers who combine business and pleasure, there are a flock of important industrial exhibits, beginning on October 2nd with the International Auto Show and its Grand Prix auto race on October 6. Among the dozens of autumn shows are those of feminine beauty products, household gadgets, office equipment, a special boat show, and the inevitable agricultural equipment show.

The frenzy of the August fashion openings will be replaced with continuous, more relaxed showings of new designs all fall and winter. These showings, impossible for the ordinary traveller to visit during August or February when the top buyers and fashion magazine reporters are around are easy to get into in the fall. Tickets may be obtained from travel offices, or, sometimes, from the hotel clerk. A reservation is necessary for the big four—Jacques Fath, Balenciaga, Christian Dior, and Jean Desses — but can ordinarily be arranged without difficulty.

Visitors wanting to see many showings in the elegant little salons with their deep carpeting and fragile gilt chairs, can apply for a general admittance card from the Chambre Syndicale of Haute Couture. Many women with an eye for patterns and also for their budgets, work out their own costumes with small inexpensive Paris dressmakers. Few visitors dare to come home without a few new Paris labels to their credit.

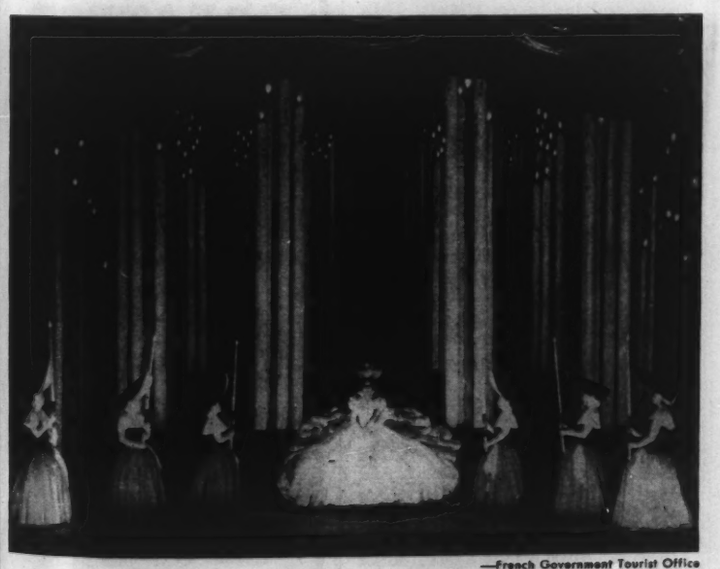
Balls, fetes, and parties will go on all fall and winter. At the fashionable dress balls the President of France's personal "Garde Republicaine" is sure to show up in brilliant costumes of white breeches, plumed hats, red coats, and gold epaulettes which give one the feeling of the real "gay Paree."

SPORTS, of course, are a special attraction. Horse lovers will haunt the Longchamps race track for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe on October 5 and the Prix du Conseil on October 19. Steeplechases run through November at Auteil just outside of Paris. Auto racing is a fall sport as is bull fighting and almost every other sport one can imagine up to and including bicycle racing.

Accommodations are, of course, less crowded in Paris in the fall and the prices drop a full 20 per cent. A study made in the spring, showing how a visitor can have a full round of entertainment with food and lodging for $10 a day, is revised to $8 beginning in October. Room and bath at medium priced hotels vary from $2.50 to $4 a day with meals from $1.50 to $3. Round trips, beginning November 1 on the airlines, drop in price and a full two-week vacation need not cost more than $600.

France's golden autumn weather, when the rich beauty of the French countryside is enhanced by the bright foliage of fall, invites sports-lovers outdoors to fish and hunt, to sail or play golf, to go to the races. It's a wonderful time to take hiking and bicycle trips, to visit mountain villages and seaports and mingle with the French people at work and at play. It's a time, too, when travel is cheaper, for it's the beginning of the thrift season, with lower transportation rates.

Tourists who want action on their travels will find it in all of France's contrasting regions. Hunting lasts through December, and a new national hunting license, valid anywhere in France, is available to visitors.



—French Government Tourist Office

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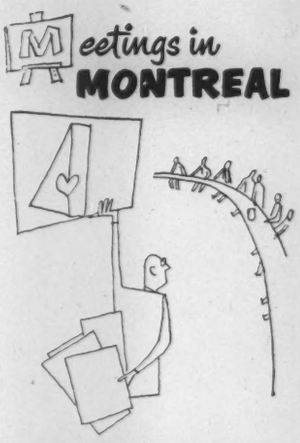

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FILMS

A Mere Matter of Mechanics

by Mary Lowrey Ross

SOME YEARS ago I attended an exhibition devoted to man's mechanical progress through the ages. It was held in a large hall lined with panels, and each panel demonstrated some aspect of hydraulics or aerodynamics, or steam, gas or electrical propulsion. Every panel worked away, busily and indifferently demonstrating its particular process, completing it, and then starting all over again. It was an intensely serious demonstration and its curious effect on the public was to make them burst out laughing, as though they were watching a Bob Hope film.

It was remarkably like a Bob Hope film—the same busy confidence, the same mechanical ingenuities repeating themselves over and over to nonsensical ends. This seems to be the secret of Bob Hope's unvarying and apparently endless success. His films are by this time no more in need of change or improvement than a good hydraulic pump, laid down on such sound principles that having worked once it can go on working the same way forever. All a Bob Hope film has to do is pump laughs, and the laughs come.

So the latest Bob Hope comedy, "Son of Paleface" is allowed to differ from its predecessors only in detail, without any variation in pattern or quality. Comedian Hope, as usual, is a jittery coward, an effete Easterner who wears a Harvard H emblazoned on his red flannel underwear, and comes out to mix with the hard-boiled gentry and whooping Indians of the West. He is paired again with Jane Russell, who plays "The Torch" a smoky-voiced singer in "The Dirty Shame" saloon.

Miss Russell is no comedienne, but her totem-pole impassivity in the midst of the Hope antics passes well enough for comedy. For the benefit of the junior or box-top collecting audience the cast also includes Roy Rogers and his horse Trigger. They aren't comedians either, but like Miss Russell they are perfectly suitable for Comedian Hope's phrenetic purposes. Like all Bob Hope movies, "Son of Paleface" is intended for the steady customers.

IT IS a pleasure to report that Hollywood seems to have given up its attempts to defrost Clifton Webb. In "Dreamboat" Mr. Webb is back in the type of gelid role which seems to be his natural medium.

The new comedy presents him as a wintry professor of English literature who is flushed out of his life of contented obscurity when a television program exposes him as one of the great lovers of silent films. With his pedagogical daughter (Anne Frances) he makes the trip to New York, resolved to get the film suppressed and himself restored to dignified anonymity. Instead he finds himself happily restored to Hollywood. As a sort of secondary happy ending, Actor Webb is able to recapture a good deal of the prestige sacrificed to the later Belvederes.

"Dreamboat" gets most of its fun from parodies of silent films and commercial television, which is a good deal like shooting fish in a barrel.

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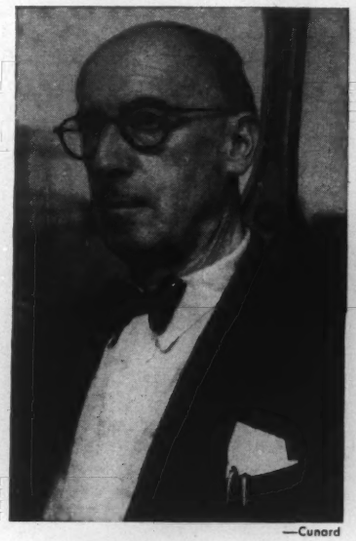
COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

Watchdogs and Co-ordinators

by Virginia Brass

THIS MONTH, delegates from every corner of the Commonwealth gather in Ottawa for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's first postwar Canadian conference. Their last meeting here was, in the late Prime Minister King's words, an "historic occasion," for it marked the first time British Commonwealth parliamentarians were joined in conference by representatives of the United States, armed with the warrant of a special Resolution passed by both Houses of Congress. Many at that conference, in the anxious days of 1943, still recall with what emotion they heard the moving speech of Mr. Sol Bloom, chairman of the American House Foreign Affairs Committee, in which he asked that the hall in which they met be ever commemorated as "A shrine of family reunion." This year, delegates from the United States will again attend sessions of the conference, and Eire has also been invited to send representatives.

"Parliaments that work in the same kind of way may breed members who think alike and feel at home with each other when they meet. That they should meet often and freely, that they should have a common association and common sources of information, that they should possess, all round the great circle of the Commonwealth, parliamentary clubs where even when abroad they are still at home—this has been the aim and achievement of the Empire, now Commonwealth, Parliamentary Association," said the London *Times* a few years ago.



—Cunard

SIR HOWARD d'EGVILLE

IT HAS also been the aim and achievement, in no small measure, of Sir Howard d'Egville, KBE, LL D (Toronto), the Association's organizer and first secretary-general, for in a very real sense the Association is his lifework.

Forty-one years ago last June, Sir Howard (then Mr. Howard d'Egville, a brilliant young barrister and Treasury Counsel) organized the visit to the Coronation of King George V of "His Majesty's faithful Commons" of the Empire, who decided then and there to join together in a permanent association. Beginning with six branches in 1911, it has grown into "a unique community of parliamentarians," now numbering 48 branches representing 33 Commonwealth Parliaments (including state and provincial parliaments of Australia and Canada, the ancient "Tynwald" of the Isle of Man, etc.) and 15 Legislatures: all with a common inheritance of British parliamentary forms and procedures, and the common principle that "Government, though distinct from Parliament, is not separated from it." In other words, responsible government.

Until 1948, it was "as informal as the Commonwealth itself," had no central governing body—not even a secretary. To the Canadian branch, the "branches began to look odd without a trunk," so they moved accordingly: "That a General Council on which each branch should have equal representation should be established and authorized to appoint a secretary who should also be editor of the publications and act as a liaison officer between the branches."

They had not far to look, for Sir Howard, secretary of the United Kingdom branch, had already been carrying out these functions and making arrangements for conferences in addition to his own duties. The plan was warmly endorsed at the London conference of 1948; the General Council held its first meeting in Ottawa the following April, and officially appointed Sir Howard as secretary-general.

His work means travel. He has organized and attended conferences in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Bermuda, the West Indies, Newfoundland (before its confederation), and West Africa, picking up several academic honors en route. He has undertaken special missions to Malta, India, and each of the Canadian provinces to establish branches of the Association. He has delivered scores of talks and lectures on Commonwealth political life and Imperial Defence, of which he has made a special study. (He was a member of the British War Cabinet Secretariat in World War I.)

From these personal visits, and through editing a number of Commonwealth publications (*Journal of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth; Report on Foreign Affairs; Journal of the African Society*) he has had a unique opportunity to study the evolution of the Commonwealth and there are few men with a more detailed knowledge of it. Recently he also undertook the *Summary of the Congressional Proceedings of the United States* as a further contribution to the mutual knowledge

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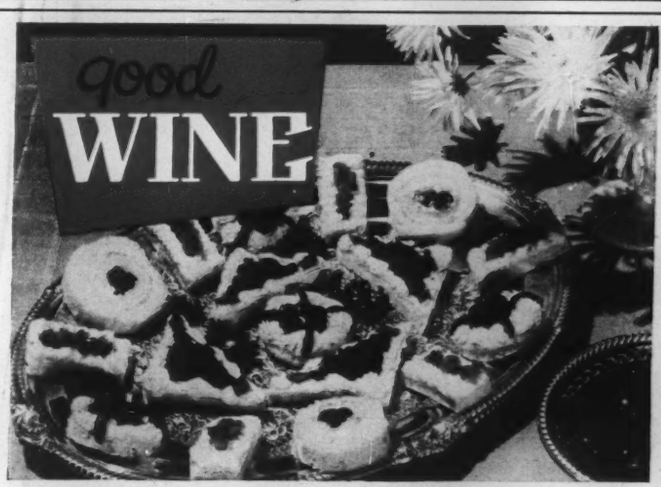
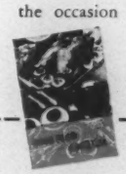


completes the picture...

And Paarl Sherry is the ideal wine with your favourite hors d'oeuvres! Served simply . . . from bottle or decanter . . . you know at once that the occasion will be brighter, the food more flavourful. Served alone as a gesture of friendship, with food or in food, Paarl Sherry Port or Brandy make a world of difference, *inexpensively.*

Discover for yourself the pleasures of wine-serving and wine-cookery with superb, imported Paarl wines. Paarl booklet of hints, ideas, Xmas recipes and menus is free on request.



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Send me FREE Paarl booklet "Good Food—Good Wine".
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South African
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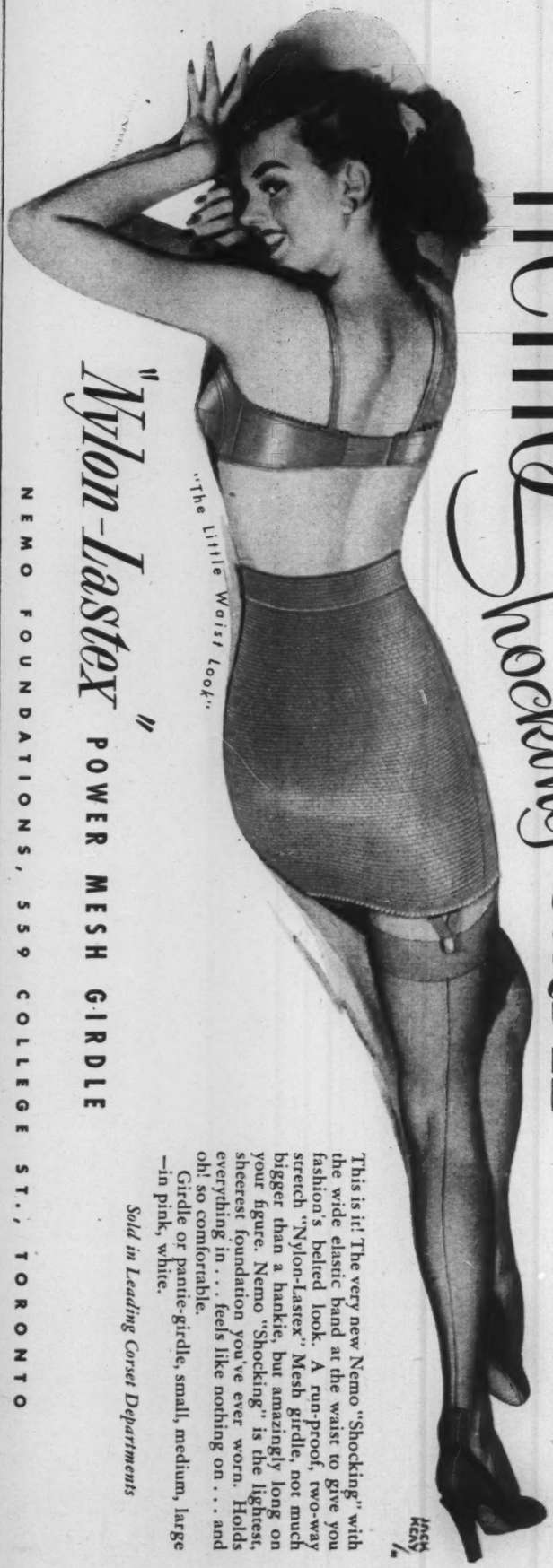
2-2

CO-OPERATIVE WINEGROWERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD., PAARL, SOUTH AFRICA

it's a nemo "Shocking" GIRDLE



"The Little Waist Look"

"Nylon-Lastex" POWER MESH GIRDLE

This is it! The very new Nemo "Shocking" with the wide elastic band at the waist to give you fashion's belted look. A run-proof, two-way stretch "Nylon-Lastex" Mesh girdle, not much bigger than a hankie, but amazingly long on your figure. Nemo "Shocking" is the lightest, sheerest foundation you've ever worn. Holds everything in . . . feels like nothing on . . . and oh! so comfortable.

Girdle or pantie-girdle, small, medium, large —in pink, white.

Sold in Leading Corset Departments

NEMO FOUNDATIONS, 559 COLLEGE ST., TORONTO

of the "English-thinking" nations, and has somehow found time to complete eight works on various aspects of Commonwealth affairs.

There have been endless debates over the years on just what form Imperial consultation should take. The Association has provided the near-perfect answer, and is, in fact, the first piece of machinery provided by parliaments of the Commonwealth for regular consultation. Its chief value lies in its informal nature. Meetings are private and unofficial. Delegates attend not as official representatives of their governments but in their private capacity as parliamentarians. They pass no formal resolutions, except on the internal business of the association. All shades of political opinion are represented, or as Viscount Stansgate put it more lyrically: "Men and women of all parties, Republicans, Democrats, Conservatives of the first water and Socialists of the deepest dye, talking freely and in private, and representing that broad foundation of public opinion upon which their leaders must rely."

There is a minimum of protocol and a maximum of free and frank discussion. Sometimes it gets very frank indeed.

A few years ago, after a rather lugubrious speech by a South African delegate, an uninhibited Australian exclaimed fervently:

"After listening to my honorable friend talk about the troubles in his country, I *thank God* I'm an Australian!"

LESS AMUSING was the incident of the Canadian delegate who took off for home in something of a huff because, it appears, not enough veneration was accorded him as "the representative of the senior Dominion." This discourtesy must have been somewhat painful to Sir Howard and those who, like him, see the Association as a band of brothers rather than as a matter of senior and junior partners, but a friend says his only comment was "Rather naughty of him, wasn't it?"

Canadians are always impressed, not only with Sir Howard's intimate knowledge of the Canadian scene as a whole, but also with his sympathetic understanding of minority outlooks. He apparently made quite a hit a few years ago when he reminded a Quebec audience (in French) that it is in no small measure due to their loyalty to the Crown in the American invasions of 1776 and 1812 that we owe the fact Canada is still British. He also thinks it rather a pity more Canadians aren't bilingual, if only for the increased prestige it would give us abroad, but admits he is probably biased because he said with a grin, "I'm a Frenchman, you know!" (His ancestors fled to England from the Huguenot massacres in France.)

There are two quite distinct sides to Sir Howard's character. The official side shows him serious, scholarly, a tireless and meticulous organizer, with a horror of the unpunctual and the inefficient. The other, or after-hours side, shows him urbane, deeply kind, an excellent raconteur with a strong preference for the ridiculous tale told with the perfectly straight face.

During the war, he and his tiny, delightful cousin Mrs. Barbara Colville-Halls (who acts as his hostess) endeared themselves to countless Commonwealth servicemen who made themselves at home in Mrs. Halls' cottage on the Sussex coast. Friends teased him of carrying his passion for Commonwealth goodwill to the point of match-making. However that may be, Mrs. Halls' pretty daughter subsequently married an *Afrikaander* and a family friend who married a young New Zealand sailor recently presented Mrs. Halls with a godson.

Sir Howard's by-no-means-suppressed desire is to be a good cartoonist, and if his career had not got a permanent politico-legal bent at Cambridge and later at the Middle Temple, it is not idle to speculate it might have turned out somewhat along the lines of that of his talented cousin, the late Maj. Alan d'Egville, whose work appeared in *Punch*, the *Sketch*, *Life*, and other periodicals before his death.

SIR HOWARD'S satirical pen is no respecter of persons—or animals, for that matter. Friends recall dining with him one evening, when he suddenly exclaimed, "I don't like that dog's face!" and began to sketch busily on the back of an envelope. The finished cartoon reproduced exactly the almost-human look of boredom on the pampered poodle's face.

He is fond of ballet, and looks with great favor on the *samba*. Aside from cartooning, however, his taste in art is decidedly conservative and a visitor to the Royal Academy's Spring Showing a few years ago might have noted Sir Howard and a Scottish MP nudging each other and what can only be described as snickering at (a) the modern Art and (b) the ladies' hats, which are always something to see at the private showings.

His personal politics are as much of a mystery as his age. During the British election of February 1950, when the suspense was terrific, all kinds of clever conversational traps failed to make him disclose any preference about the outcome—but, whether from disinterest or discretion, it would be difficult to say. Some held his natural sympathy for the under-dog would incline him to the Labor camp; others that his pronounced dislike for regimentation implied Conservative leanings. The conclusion reached was that he must be a Liberal—which is about as neutral as you can get in modern Britain. His personal friendships seem to be drawn impartially from both sides of the British political fence—he will lunch with a former Labor cabinet-minister and go on to the housewarming of a Conservative MP's newly-decorated flat, informing his fellow-bachelor gravely that "it seems to lack something — possibly the woman's touch."

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CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

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Shawinigan

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Gabriel and St. Raphael, with a combined capacity of 47,125 hp.

In spite of this total output from all its own and subsidiary plants, SWP buys another 100,000 hp from the Saguenay Power Co. and plans to purchase an additional 50,000 hp at the beginning of 1954.

The result of this abundance of cheap power in Quebec is that it has helped to make Canada second only to the United States in the world's hydro-electric power production. On a per capita basis we are second only to Norway. As a writer for the English magazine *The Sphere* puts it, Canada has an electric working force of "300 million workmen at 5 cents per 100 hours of work."

Shawinigan Water and Power early began its unceasing drive to attract and develop industries as customers for its power. But its direct connection with industry is largely chemical, through its wholly owned subsidiary Shawinigan Chemicals, which in turn has built up a network with other Canadian and American firms of five other chemical companies.

Shawinigan Carbide became the Canada Carbide Co. and is now the Carbide Division of Shawinigan Chemicals Limited.

The Chemicals Division of Shawinigan Chemicals came into being in 1915 when the Imperial Munitions Board asked SWP to work out a system for the production of acetone—in great demand as dope for airplane wings. The Company devised the process and the Canadian Electro Products Co. was set up at the Falls to carry it out. By 1927 this was the Chemicals Division of Shawinigan Chemicals.

In 1927 too, the Stainless Steels and Alloys Division came into being to manufacture acid-resistant steels in electric furnaces, for castings for the pulp and paper industries and for the Chemicals Division. It is now the largest stainless steel casting foundry in Canada.

Shawinigan Chemicals now employs some 2,000 men and manufactures a wide range of chemicals based on acetylene. Acetylene is processed to yield a series of resins and plastics, known as vinyls.

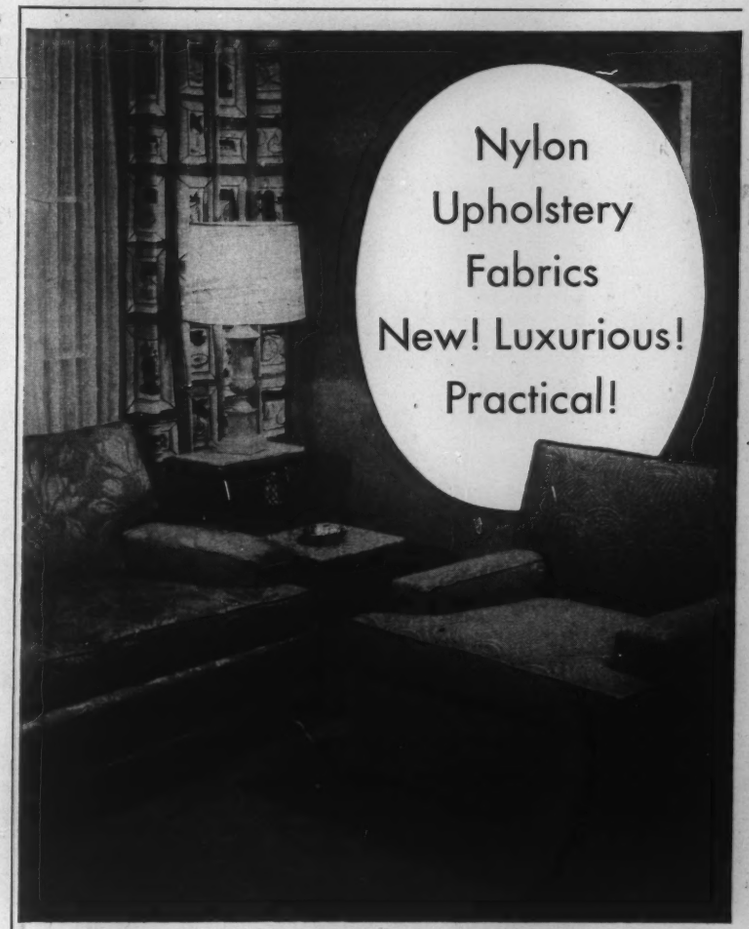
Coincident with its growth, Shawinigan Chemicals has developed one of the largest chemical research organizations in Canada. It provides service, consultation and advice to Shawinigan's customers and to others who solicit it. A large proportion of revenue of the Company comes from royalties from firms using Shawinigan's patents all over the world.

In the plastics field, Shawinigan's products are the polyvinyl acetate resins, used widely in the making of safety glass, electrical insulation and injection mouldings for commercial products.

Through Shawinigan Chemicals, SWP has subsidiary and associate companies in both Canada and the U.S. Shawinigan Chemicals has set up two sales organizations, Shawinigan Products Corporation in New York, and Shawinigan Limited in London. But in addition to its function as a sales agency for the parent's products, Shawinigan Products Corp. has a 50 per cent interest in the Midwest Carbide Co. of Keokuk, Iowa. The other 50 per cent is owned by the National Cylinder Gas Co. Shawinigan Products also has a 50 per cent interest, with Monsanto Chemical Co., in Shawinigan Resins Corporation at Springfield, Mass. Shawinigan Resins was formed in 1937 to manufacture vinyl resins in the U.S., under patents owned by Shawinigan Chemicals. In Canada, Shawinigan Chemicals is a joint owner with the Bakelite Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Co., New York, of Canadian Resins and Chemicals Ltd. at Shawinigan Falls. formed in 1943 to turn out "Vinylite".

Before the war Shawinigan Chemicals confined its activities largely to the manufacture of heavy chemicals used in the mineral industries and the pulp and paper firms. The postwar market for petrochemical products however, has encouraged Shawinigan Chemicals to go into "chemicals for

CONTINUED ON PAGE 46



Chesterfield covered with figured aqua shade nylon matelasse, chair with mushroom-colored three-dimensional, deep pile nylon frieze. The drapes, too, are nylon.

Now the many advantages of nylon have been extended to furniture upholstery.

Here's luxury, plus many practical features. One look at the exciting new patterns and textures and you'll recognize quality immediately. But here is what you can't see: longer life, because nylon is so strong; easy cleaning, because nylon does not soil easily. Most spots can be removed with sponge and sudsy water. Nylon surfaced upholstery fabrics will stay new looking much longer. And nylon is mothproof. *For new luxury in home furnishings, be sure to see the new nylon upholstery fabrics. They're tops.*

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MONTREAL

Manufacturers of Nylon Filament Yarns and Staple Fibre.

NY-52-29

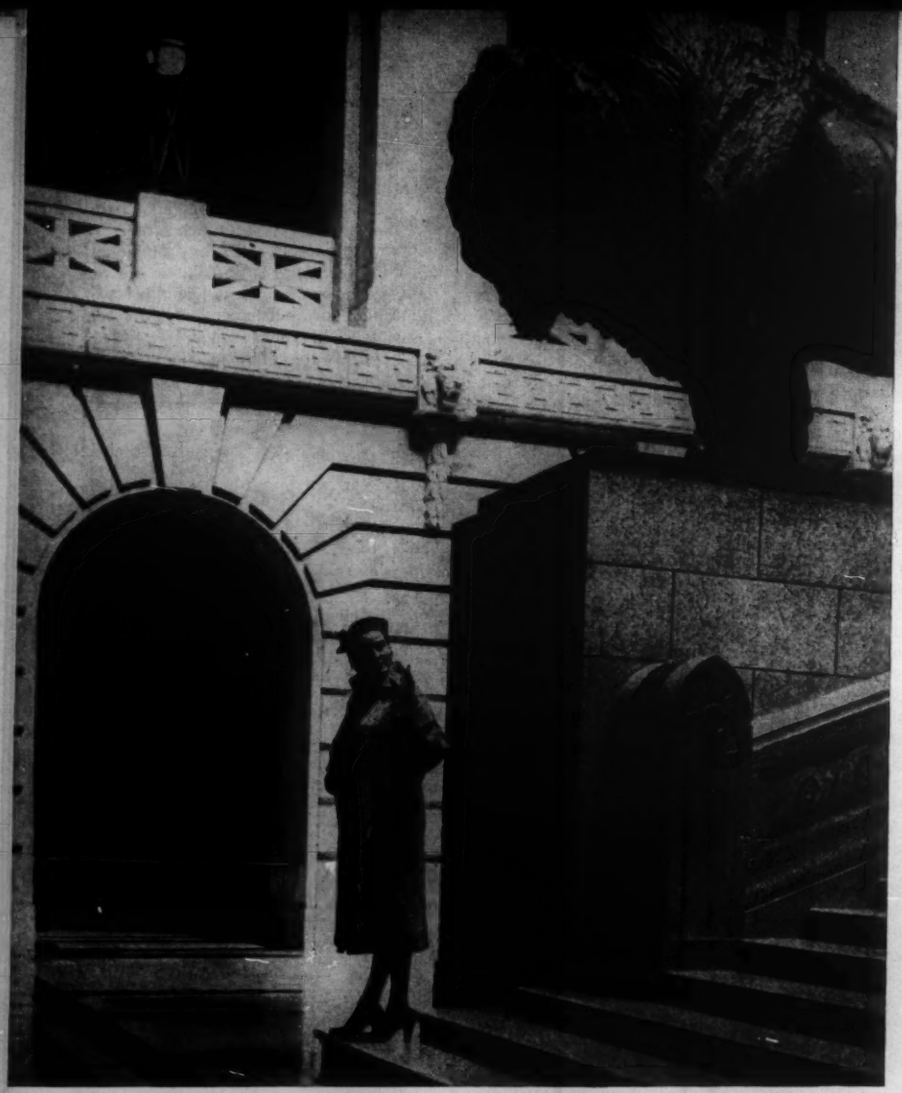
C·I·L nylon SERVING CANADIAN INDUSTRY THROUGH CHEMISTRY

WINNIPEG FASHIONS

FROM OVERALLS to PARIS COPIES

by Bernice Coffey

Photographed especially for SATURDAY NIGHT by the Wool Bureau



—Photos by Ken Bell

ADAPTED from a Jacques Fath coat, in black and gold poodle. Lord Byron collar, cuffed raglan poodle sleeves, tubular lines. By National Cloaks. Posed on the Grand Staircase, Legislative Building. The buffalo is Manitoba's emblem.

FULL DRAPE COAT of two tone grey poodle cloth. Details: nun-like cape collar, bend back cuffs, embossed buttons. By Jacob-Crowley.

PLAID AND PLAIN in a fall suit that's young as springtime. A fitted jacket of grey flannel teamed with butterfly pleated skirt. By Juilliard.

FREE-SWINGING and cut to give full play to woven diagonal stripes. This coat, by S. Stall and Son, Limited, is of café au lait Congo wool. Modelled by Elaine McIsaac at corner of the Mall and Portage.

A SUIT of timeless quality to wear anywhere, any time. Of frosty black ribbed poodle. By Sterling Cloak. Background: The Auditorium where Winnipeggers listen to their Symphony Orchestra.

FIFTY OR SO YEARS AGO, when every train on William Van Horne's new transcontinental railroad was jammed with settlers hurrying westward to claim the prairie land, someone set up a small plant in Winnipeg to make overalls for the newcomers. For years Manitoba turned out much of the work clothing worn by men who tamed the Wild and Woolly West . . . overalls for those who plowed the virgin soil; denim pants for those who rode the range . . . clothes worn by men at hard work in blazing sun and prairie blizzard.

Out of this experience grew exceptional knowledge of the essential functions of clothing which, come to think of it, is the basis of that nebulous quality called "style". Today, almost two hundred manufacturing plants in Manitoba produce clothing and accessories for men, women and children, and Manitoba-made winter and sports clothes are worn in nearly every community in Canada and the United States.

During the war years the machines were kept busy with uniforms for the armed forces. Nine out of ten pieces of the sewn headgear worn by men and women in the Canadian services was made in Manitoba. It was a Manitoba craftsman who designed the caps worn by the CWAC.

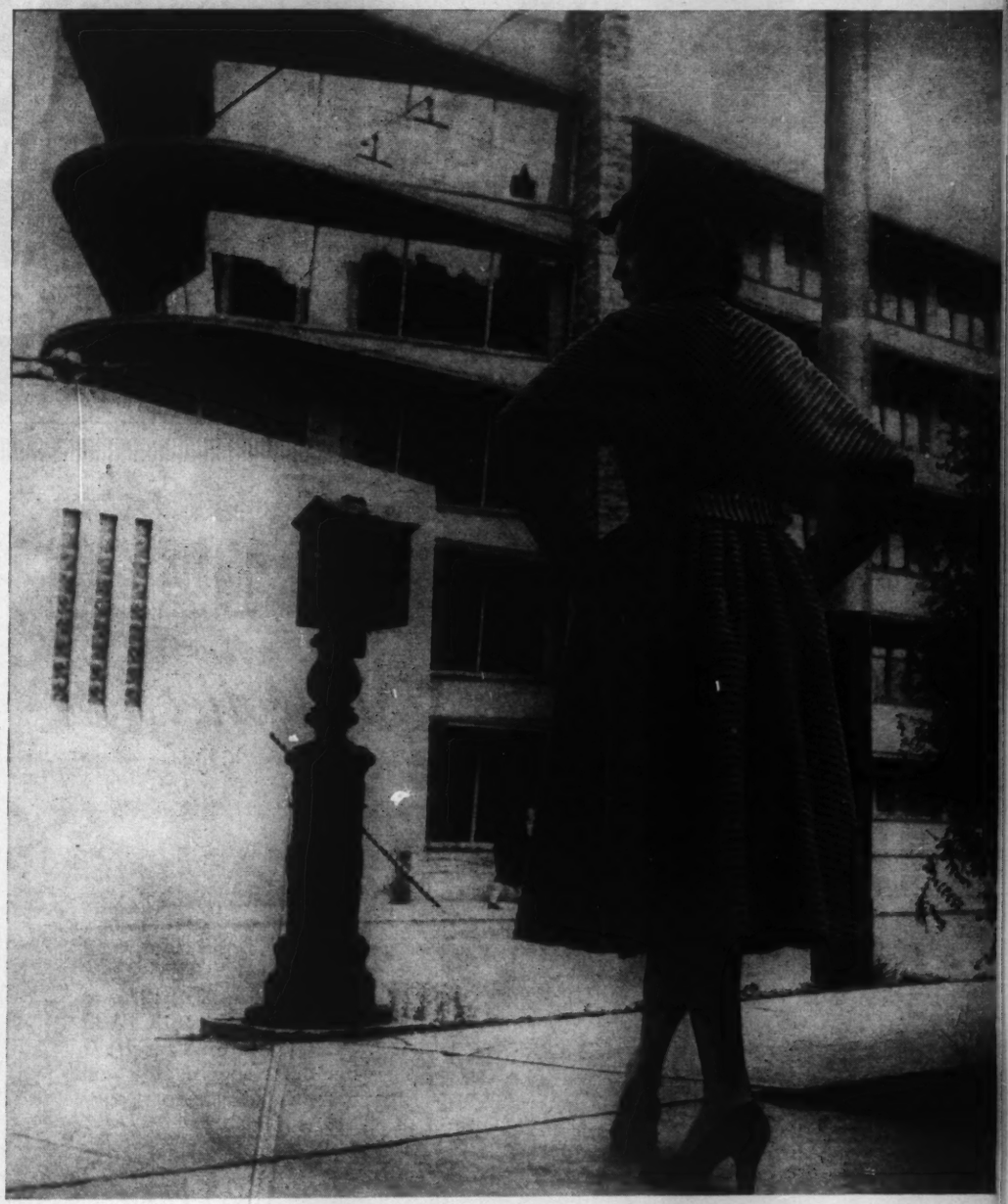
Manitoba's stylists of women's clothing now search the world's fashion centres, London, Paris and New York, taking the best of current style trends and adapting them in their own terms to the requirements of Canadian life. Today coats and suits made in Manitoba are to be found in shops across Canada. The largest individual plants of the women's clothing industry, where everything from designing to sewing on the last button is done under one roof, located in that province.

From overalls to Paris adaptations is a long leap, but no more so than the progress made by this province in so many other directions.

The coats and suits shown on these pages are truly a product of the west. All were designed and made in Manitoba of domestic and imported wool fabrics—highly styled fabrics these, but with the same properties of lightness and warmth so essential in the warm woolen clothing of the pioneers. The fashions are shown in surroundings out of which they grew in the familiar and oftime beautiful setting of the city of Winnipeg. Models Dorothy Hillop, Sheila Anderson, Elaine McIsaac, Gladys Coghill, are Manitoba products, too.

All garments on these pages and on the cover are available at the Hudson's Bay Company.

THE FITTED LINE combined with the bat-winged sleeve in a turquoise and grey mohair and wool coat of grooved zibeline. By Juilliard. Background: the Winnipeg Clinic, an example of advanced architecture.



PURPLE WORSTED CORD is teamed with black velvet in a suit by National Cloaks. "Countess of Dufferin" was first locomotive to enter Winnipeg.

WAIST-DEEP SLEEVES accented by lap seams typify the new fall look. The color, lilac. The fabric, wool blended with mohair. By S. Stall and Son.

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES
20's in PACKAGES
50's in FLAT TINS

THE SAFE ENCLOSURE FOR ALL MESSAGES
BARBER-ELLIS ENVELOPES
A SIZE AND STYLE . . . . . FOR EVERY PURPOSE
BARBER·ELLIS
ALL CANADIAN COAST TO COAST

BRAID on SUEDE
from Our Fall Collection

An elasticized dress pump, with silk braid trim, mid dress heel, black and brown suede, sizes 3½ to 11—widths 5A to B. Add $1.00 extra for sizes 10½ and 11. Also available with high heel in black and navy blue suede.

14.95

Write for Our New Style Folder

Chambers & Sons
LIMITED
103 YONGE STREET TORONTO
STORE HOURS: 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. DAILY

TV SPIELER

SELLS THE PRODUCT

by Helen Beattie

FIRST Canadian commercial television contract, and the one considered the real plum, has gone to a pretty young Toronto radio actress, Laddie Dennis, who has used every opportunity to prepare herself for the day when TV would come to Canada.

The day was Sept. 9, and the first commercial program was Westinghouse's "The Big Revue", an all-star Canadian revue featuring Blanche and Alan Lund, with Samuel Herschenhoren conducting. When time came for the commercials, Miss Dennis showed the company's appliances. On Westinghouse's American show this spot is held by Betty Furness, who became such a familiar figure during the telecasts of the Republican and Democratic conventions, sponsored by the same company that some wags suggested she should be the candidate.

Miss Dennis was not picked because of any physical resemblance to Betty Furness although she is equally pretty. (It goes without saying that the applicant must be personable, but that is only the beginning.) Spencer Caldwell tested dozens of girls before he finally decided on Laddie. Some were prettier, but couldn't handle lines. Some fine radio actresses were awkward in front of the merciless television cameras. Laddie combined all the attributes wanted and got the contract.

BEING "FIRST" is almost a habit with her. She was Canada's first full-time commercial staff announcer during the war, when for seven hours a day she plugged products over Toronto's CKCL, now CKEY. Then, in 1946, when television was still a cub, with Elwood Glover she did 49 television shows on a closed circuit in Eaton's Toronto store, announcing, commentating, introducing acts and describing fashions.

Even on holidays she prepared for television. In both Hollywood and New York she took tests, knowing she couldn't wait to hear the results, but just for experience. Last year she played the lead in a dramatic television show from Buffalo and again last

—Gilbert

LADDIE DENNIS

year went to Buffalo to do some one-minute commercial spots for a Canadian brewery which advertises in the U.S. For this she was warned good legs were essential because her costume was a brief skirt with Bavarian headdress. Her legs were more than satisfactory and she did the spots.

Born in Winnipeg, raised near Springfield, Ohio, her youthful ambitions alternated between wanting to be a boy and wanting to be an actress. The former lasted a matter of months and when the family moved to Montreal she got into Little Theatre work and studied with the Montreal Repertory Theatre. She was known then as Laddie Boissonneau, but adopted the Dennis, her mother's maiden name when she came to Toronto, as more suitable for radio. In Toronto she worked with the International Players, the Arts and Letters Club and the Earle Grey Players.

ALL THIS paid off in radio and any Canadian listener had heard her in leading parts on Canada's big dramatic radio shows as well as anonymously on hundreds of network commercials.

The television show will be a time consumer. Even the union minimum at present allows for 20 hours' rehearsal for three commercials (total six minutes on an hour-long show) because the medium is so new and the technical difficulties so great. But she will still keep her weekly program "Party Line" Saturday mornings and has also sold to Toronto's CFRB a package show, "Dollar Derby", which she will produce and on which she will be joint master of ceremonies. It will be 45 minutes daily.

But being busy is no novelty to her. On her wedding day, Aug. 22, 1951, she had an hour radio show in the morning, was married at 3, had a reception for 75 that evening and started next day in a fashion show at the CNE. There was no honeymoon, but she and her writer husband Jim Burke aren't worried about that. They are saving and waiting for a super trip when they won't have to hurry.

Meantime they live in a very modern, but cheerful apartment where they are designing their own furniture and having it custom-built to suit their particular needs.

And Laddie, who does all her own housework, has found that after years of living in digs, she is as domestic as all get out. "I love housework," she says, "and I find it real therapy after hours of rehearsal."

She has found herself to be an imaginative cook and is trying exotic recipes from all over the world. Her recipe, she says, for a girl who wants to be a success on television must contain the following minimum ingredients: Nerves of iron, perfect health, the ability to project your whole personality and an infallible memory.

Elizabeth Arden

SIMPLIFIED SKIN CARE

for oily skin

Designed to do the most for the skin in the shortest measure of time.

Milky Liquid Cleanser . . . 1.90
Ardena Skin Lotion . . . 1.35 to 12.50
Ardena Special Astringent . . . 3.00 to 5.25
Porine Cream . . . 2.75
Velva Cream Mask . . . 3.00 and 6.50
Lille Lotion . . . 2.00, or
All-Day Foundation . . . 1.65

SIMPSON'S, TORONTO

And At Smartest Shops In Every Town

BRAIN-TEASER

Make Sense Out of It

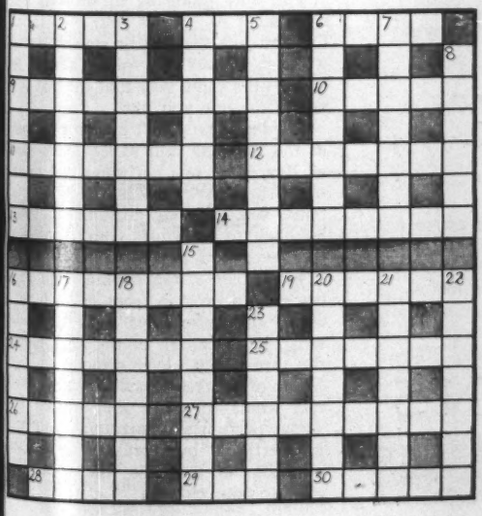
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. 16 down, 4, 16 down, 6, 16 down. This monkey business is all to the good. (5,2,4,3,2,4,4,2,4)
9. and 28. Is it illegal to converse freely? (5-4)
9. When it's a pimple, men take to covering it. (9)
10. This ship has made port with nothing aboard. (5)
11. Any time for an Englishman? (3,4)
12. Perlite but slippery. (7)
13. See 30.
14. Dig in! (8)
16. Contrary to the Kon-Tiki's destination. (5,3)
19. Kind of potatles for a golf club? (6)
24. Implant a bit of England on the Kon-Tiki? (7)
25. Put your money on the vault! (4,3)
26. One who does, takes it 28. (5)
27. When I'm lit, to entangle with a cop I find is so! (9)
28. See 1 across.
29. Cupid is the one who cannot 4 across. (3)
30. 13, 8. "Boy! They were good eats!". (5-6,6)

DOWN

1. Women's ankles were in the Victorian era. (7)
2. 1 across to shed light. (7)
3. Roy took to vice, perhaps, to be renamed thus in Egypt. (7)
4. He'll find it better if he can 15s. (6)
5. Put royalty in its place? It won't stand for it! (8)
6. He evidently didn't use cold metal on his horse in Henry IV. (7)
7. Harp that needs wind-ing? (7)
8. See 30.
15. Object to 4 across? Hot stuff! (8)
16. See 1 across.
17. Reg takes 7 when one leaves for the coronation. (7)
18. Rumor that goes in one ear and out the mouth? (7)
20. Little Alfred repeats a word for it. (7)
21. Home of Tabitha. (7)
22. An enteric upheaval. (7)
23. A reformed dipso, with nothing to go on. (except 14 legs!) (6)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Jack Miner
6. See 16
9. Catalpa 10. Special
11. Incur 12. Barbecues
13. Trepan 14. Cox
15. Pent 19. Each
21. See 1 down
22. Tissue
26. Snow apple
27. Trash
28. See 16
29. Cartier
30. See 16
31. Emphasize

DOWN

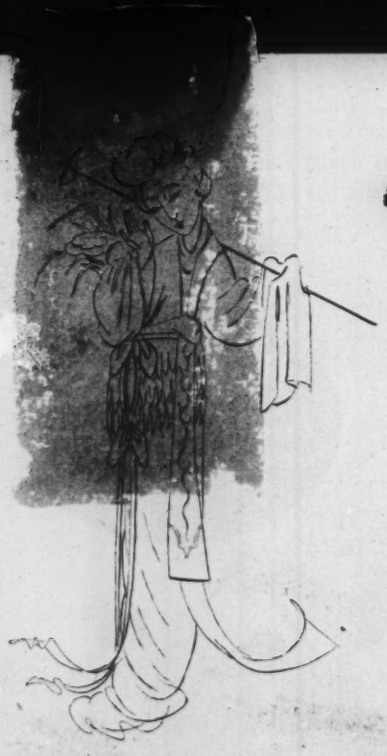
1 and 21. Jack-in-the-box
2. Cuticle
3. Maltreat
4. Nearby
5. Rest room
6. Opener
7. Tribune
8. Ellis
16. 6 across, 30, 28. The Charge of the Light Brigade
17. Complete
18. Wistaria
20. Cooking
23. Swahili
24. Savant
25. Teacup
26. Sybil

(227)

You can look like a pet without feeling pinched!

Fashion says it's the *slim* silhouette. So Warner's dreamed up this long-line "A'Lure" bra to smooth your midriff with gentle persuasion. Satin elastic sides for a nice hug, and nylon marquisette cups to "round out" the picture. White or black at better stores.

EATON'S



The Very Old

LOOKS VERY NEW
IN MODERN DECORATION

Out of the ancient East, with its philosophy of understatement and simplicity, comes a furniture style that seems made for our Modern World. Less ornate than straight traditional, its almond wood tones, spiced with melon colours, has a bland loveliness that graciously adapts to our present way of life.

INTERIOR DECORATION BY EATON'S

EATON'S — CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION — STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

BEAUTY

Perfume Lore

by Isabel Morgan

CHINESE PRIESTS who sprinkled their silk robes with incense they first used to honor their idols 2000 years BC were the original wearers of perfume. So the "magic liquid" we know today has 4000 years of history behind it. From China the custom spread to India and Egypt where secret formulas were found engraved in kings' tombs, together with the first known perfume container. The Greeks and later the Latins indulged in luxurious use of perfumes. The Italians were to be the first modern perfumers at time of the Renaissance; thence the skill spread to France.

And ingredients of today's perfumes are no less fabulous and precious than they were in Marco Polo's time . . . musk from Tibet, China and India; balsam from Peru; amber from the Indian Ocean; oils of which a pound is the essence of literally tons of flowers; thousands of other ingredients divided into floral, vegetable, animal or synthetic extracts.

It is said that years after her death, the Empress Josephine's apartment was pungently fragrant with musk, that perfumes formed a large part of Madame de Pompadour's household expenses — reported to have been $100,000 in a single year. As for the modern Frenchwoman, Mrs. Reinhold Lang of Kitchener, Ontario, tells of dining recently at the Hotel Georges Cinq in Paris. "One did not have to turn around to know when a Frenchwoman was about to make an entrance. First the rustle of silk followed by a cloud of perfume, then the dramatic pause so that she could be seen and admired."

UNFORTUNATELY a great deal of hocus pocus about perfume has led many Canadian women to feel that its use almost approaches practice of the darker arts. In reality perfume is an ephemeral accessory, a hidden accessory, the "final touch", like a spanking clean kerchief in the upper pocket of a man's jacket. It is the accent that points up the costume as a whole.

The only guide as to what is the right scent for you is your own taste. Do you like the way it smells? Does it mean beauty to you? Then it is yours—the same way that the hat for you is the one you like.

Perfume tips: Don't put on perfume in the morning and expect it to last all day. Very few perfumes last more than three or four hours. Carry a purse size of your perfume in your handbag to replenish your fragrance whenever you put on more lipstick.

Instead of a dab behind each ear, try using a drop in front of each ear, on all the pulse spots such as inside wrist, in the crook of the arm, along the throat, but never directly on the fabric of a dress or suit, because certain kinds of cloth are injured by some perfumes. Surround yourself in perfume by spraying with an atomizer so that the fine mist will cling to your clothes.

LIGHTER SIDE

A Touch of Heartburn

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE RECENT story about Miss Margaret Truman and her private guard in Sweden bothered me a good deal. It didn't seem like Miss Truman, a nice girl, to surround herself with a squad of goons. It would have sounded more credible, and a lot more sensible, if she had surrounded herself with Cary Grant, Humphrey Bogart, Clark Gable and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. This would have kept Miss Truman safe and given pleasure to the Swedish public.

"It looks like Communist propaganda to me," I said to Miss A.

"Nonsense," Miss A. said. "It's just another example of stupidly aggressive American policy abroad."

It was this that sent me out to buy a copy of *The Canadian Tribune*. I knew what the *Tribune* would have to say about Miss Truman's bodyguard — "America's power-complex which leads to outrages on the rights of friendly people, etc." My idea was to read this to Miss A., who would, I knew, heartily endorse every line, for she believes that no subject can be truly loyal to the British state who isn't correspondingly ill-tempered towards the U.S.A. I would then hand her the *Tribune* and point out that she was merely endorsing the Communist party line. It would probably upset her digestion, but it might help to correct her political thinking.

So I went down to the corner store to buy a *Tribune*.

There is a curious relationship between Mr. Fingard, the proprietor of the corner store and myself. (His name isn't Fingard, but I have been seeing a lot of Soviet espionage films lately and I realize the need for anonymity or at least a decent pseudonymity.)

MR. FINGARD I think suspects me of Communist sympathy, since I occasionally buy the *Tribune*. I suspect him, because he sells it. Neither of us can be quite sure. As a rule I pick up the *Tribune* and slide a dime across the corner, avoiding Mr. Fingard's eye. He then slides the dime into the till, avoiding mine.

This time, however, he looked me boldly in the eye.

"The *Tribune* doesn't come any more," he said.

We stared at each other, but I couldn't tell from his unreadable eye whether he was a Party man denying the *Tribune* to a non-sympathizer or a counter-agent denying it to a Communist. To cover my confusion I bought a package of pink birthday candles and went out.

But I was curious about the whole matter, and a little later I telephoned the headquarters of the Labor Progressive Party. A feminine voice answered the telephone.

"Has the *Tribune* stopped publishing?" I asked.

"It certainly has *not!*" she answered, on a rising note.

There was no mistaking *her* Party affiliation. Her voice held exactly the brave ring that comes through the *Tribune's* editorial page — especially through the box-announcement, which says the circulation is going up and up, while the circulation figures indicate it is going down and down.

"I couldn't get it at my corner stationer's," I said.

THERE was a pause. Then she said brightly, "What is your stationer's name?"

"I don't know," I said. If Mr. Fingard was a counter-agent, or even a Party-deviationist, I wasn't going to give him away. He has frequently rummaged through his entire stock to find me plain gummed paper or greeting-cards without rhymed couplets; and I didn't want to see him worked over, the way they worked over Tyrone Power when they were looking for that missing piece of microfilm.

"What is his address?" she went on.

I couldn't remember the location and when she pressed me for my own address I couldn't seem to remember that either. "I just want to know why I can't get my *Tribune* where I usually get it," I said.

"Well it's just our day and age," she said. "Where did you say you usually get it?"

To protect Mr. Fingard I gave her an address on the other side of the city and she said she would take the matter up with headquarters, and rang off.

I've been worrying about Mr. Fingard on and off ever since. When I pass the store, however, he is still there, dispensing cigarettes or rummaging elbow-deep in the Coca-Cola stand.

"Why didn't you give her the address?" Miss A. asked when I told her the story.

I said Mr. Fingard was a neighbor and I didn't want to turn him over to some local Anna Pauker. Miss A. sniffed. "You've been seeing too many Balkan spy-movies," she said, and added, "You shouldn't have been buying the *Tribune* anyway."

"I just wanted to see what they had to say about Margaret Truman's bodyguard in Sweden," I said.

"Oh *that!*" Miss A. said, flashing up instantly. "Can you imagine a more flagrant example of America's power-complex in relation to a friendly people?"

"That's what I figured the *Tribune* would say," I said.

Miss A. was silent a moment, then she suddenly said "Hup!"

"Pardon?" I said.

"Nothing," Miss A. said irritably, "just a touch of heartburn."

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 39

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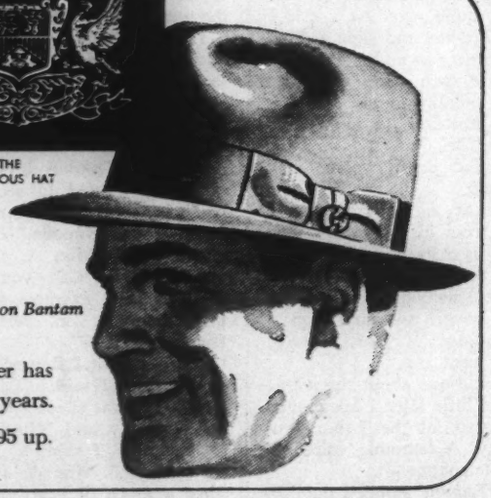

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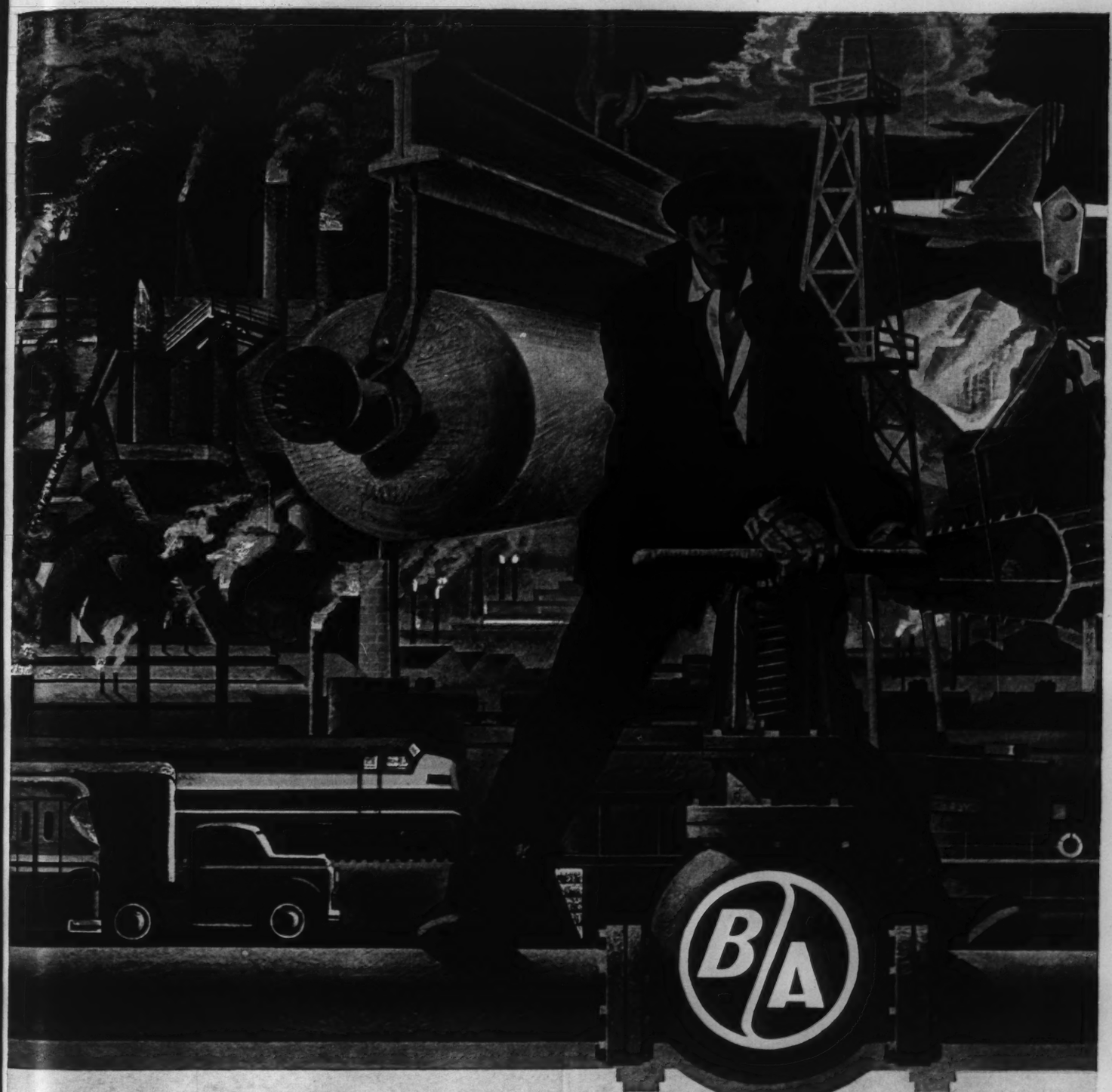

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